Protests in West Bank

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — Israeli troops in the occupied West Bank today dispersed both Arab and Jewish demonstrators and warned Ramallah Mayor Karim Khajaf against disturbances in his town, Israel Radio reported. Soldiers broke up two protests in the Ramallah area. Israeli leftists marched through the town's streets and passed out leaflets protesting Israel's West Bank policies and the closure of Arab universities, and local Arabs gathered at the Ramallah Municipality building to protest the closing of nearby Birzeit University last week, the radio said.

Both groups of demonstrators dispersed wheo ordered to do so by soldiers, according to the state radio report. Mr. Khalaf later was called to Ramallah's military headquarters and warned against future disturbances, the report said.



Today's Weather

It will be fair and slightly warmer, with northeasterly moderate winds, freshening at times. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

| · | Overnight low | Daytime high |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Amman . | 9 | 23 |
| Agaba | 16 | 27 |
| Deserts | 7 | 25 |
| ordan Valley | 16 | 27 |

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 21, Agaba 26, Humidity readings: Amman 27 per cent. Aqaba 30 per cent.

Volume 6, Number 1803

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 peuce

Kuwait removes some foreign firms from boycott blacklist

KUWAIT, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — The Kuwait Office for the Boycott of Israel announced today it is removing a number of firms from the blacklist, after they provided documentary evidence they oo longer maintain connections with the Zionist state. These included the British company Unilever and its subsidiaries, and the British cake and biscuit company "McVitie, and its pareot company, United Biscuits Ltd., and affiliates including Wimpey International Ltd. The Maltese company Interprint was also removed from the blacklist.

Mrs. Gandhi honoured by Bulgarian doctorate

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today received an hooorary doctorate from Sofia University's law faculty, the state news agency BTA reported, BTA said the degree was awarded in



recognition of her -"fruitful state, public, and scientific activity for the benefit of international peace and security and for the development of frieodship and cooperation between Bulgaria and lodia."

Protestants protest against London-Dublin friendship talks

BELFAST, Nov. 7 (R) — Hundreds of masked Pro-testants occupied two Northern Irish villages for just under an hour early today as a protest against frieodship talks between Britain and the Irish Republic io London yesterday.

After sealing off the twin country Antrim villages of Connor and Kells with roadblocks sooo after midnight, 400 men wearing camouflage jackets paraded io military formation before leaving. Police rushed to the villages io force but did oot intervene. "There was no trouble and the men were unarmed," an officer said. It was the sharpest warning to Britain yet from hardlioe Protestants that they were ready to resist what they regard as a plot to unite their British province with the predominantly Roman Catholic Irish Republic. (Related story on

N. Yemeni president arrives for talks with Saudi leaders

RIYADH, Nov. 7 (R) -North Yemeni President Abdullah Saleh arrived in Saudi Arabia today as President Ali Nasser Mohammad of neighbouring South Yemen prepared to tour Gulf countries later this week. The flurry of diplomatic activity involving the two Yemeos comes before conferences of the six-natioo Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)--whose members include Kuwait, Bahrain, the UAE and Qatar-in Riyadb oo Tuesday and of the Arab League in Morocco on Nov. 25. The league includes both Yemens. Strained relations between the two Yemeos, and South Yemen's receot friendship treaty with Libya and Ethiopia, are likely to be discussed at the forthcoming summit meetings. President Saleh said in a statement on arrival at Riyadh airport that his talks with Saudi leaders would cover problems of mutual interest, notably the Palestinian issue.

AMMAN, SUNDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1981 — MUHARRAM 11, 1402

Stresses Jordanian women's role in development ueen speaks at Princeton

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (Petra) - The establishment of Israel was responsible for the Palestinian tragedy and the cause of so many troubles in the Middle East regioo, Her Majesty Queeo Noor said

in a speech at Princetoo Uni-

versity last oight. The Palestine problem, she said, is the most serious challeoge facing Jordan at present, and unless this problem is settled. there will be no peace and stability

in the region. Queeo Noor told her audience that despite the wars in the region

Thursday, mission officials said today.

the Columbia's launch last Wednesday.

spaceship on its secood test flight,

removed their filters.

Columbia to take off Nov. 11

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Nov. 7 (R) — The second launch

of the U.S. space shuttle Columbia has been rescheduled for next

The announcement was made after experts decided how to

resolve a lubricating oil problem which caused postponement of

Project officials decided to drain the contaminated oil and flush

Two of the three auxiliary power units had abnormally high

Specialists drained the oil from the two power units and

pressure readings just before the planoed lift-off oo Wednesday

and officials decided to resolve the problem before they seot the

the lubricating system in the auxiliary power units aboard the

over the past 40 years, Jordan was able to achieve many successes in development, particularly io executing two major development plans, the last concluded in 1980.

The country at present is at the threshold of yet another five-year development plan depending on its skilled manpower and limited oatural resources at its disposal. Jordan's skilled manpower, of whom a quarter million are employed outside the country. play a vital role in the development of the whole Arab regioo, the Queen said.

The Queen also spoke about the role of Jordanian womeo in development.

Queeo Noor also affirmed the fact that Jordanian womeo enjoy all civil rights and stressed the active role they play in the country's development.

She pointed out that the country has a woman minister in charge of social development and the National Consultative Council has four female members.

Crown Prince receives

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) - His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regeot, received a message today from North Yemeni Presideot Ali Abdullah Saleh addressed to His Majesty

The message was delivered by Yemeoi Informatioo Minister Hassan Al Lawzi who briefed Prince Hassan oo the North Yemeni president's receot visits to the Soviet Union, Algeria and

He also discussed with Prince Hassao current Arab affairs and means for developing North

Hassan cables Soviet leader

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, today sent a cable of good wishes to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on the October Revolution's 64th anniversary.

in his cable, Prince Hassan expressed the hope for stronger ties of frieudship and bilateral cooperation between the Soviet Union and Jordan.

North Yemeni minister

King Hussein.

The audience, at Prince Hassan's office, was attended by Acting Minister of Information Suleiman Arar and the North Yemeni ambassador to Jordan.

Mr. Lawzi, who left Amman today at the end of a two-day visit, said in an interview with Petra, the Jordan News Ageocy, that his talks bere were positive. Jordan has displayed its keenness in preserving higher Arab interests and exhibited its true willingness to serve national causes, Mr. Lawzi.

The North Yemeni minister also said that his country rejects the formation of blocs and alliances in the Arab Regioo and its firm opposition to foreign military presence in the regioo. particularly in the areas of the Red Sea, the Arabian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

North Yemen rejects all forms of foreign alliances because they pave the way for foreign domination of Arab lands, the minister

King Hussein addresses World Affairs Council

'Failure of Camp David is not in what it did'

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7(J.T.) — The central issue of the Middle East conflict is and always has been the right of the Palestinian people to exercise the right of

self-determination, including the right to establish an independent state in Palestine. His Majesty King Hussein has reiterated.

In a speech before the World Affairs Council last night, King Hussein stressed that the U.S.sponsored Camp David agreements reached between Egypt and Israel fall short solving the basic cooflict. "We see the failure of Camp David not in what it did but in what it failed to do," he said.

are anxious to attain a final and

"We rejoice in Egypt's recovery of Sinai and, as we always said we

Israel and her neighbours cao advocating for many years." eojoy for all time io our part of the world, where the security of all can Israelis want peace on their own be guaranteed." His Majesty the terms and are afraid of a geouine King said.

plan proposed by Saudi Crown occupied Arab territories. Prince Fahd is entirely coosisteot with the principles laid down in 242 adopted in 1967 and "it is also the World Affairs Council)

comprehensive settlement which close to what Jordan has been

However, he pointed out, the reconciliation which would entail He said the eight-point peace their total withdrawal from all

(See page 3 for the full text of His the United Nations Resolution Majesty King Hussein's speech at

Mubarak urges Arabs, Israel to accept Saudi peace formula

KUWAIT, Nov. 7 (Agencies) — accepted by the parties involved in right of all Middle East states to Egyptiao President Hosni Mubarak says he wishes other Arab countries and Israel would accept Sandi Arabia's Middle East peace plan, according to a Kuwaiti newspaper interview published today.

The daily Al Siyassah quoted Mr. Mubarak as asying that the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt were the first signed Israeli commitment.

"Egypt will be lucky enough to have Prince Fahd's proposal its capital and recognition of the

Mohammad Suleiman Madani,

the conflict, though the Camp David accords are the first signed Israeli commitment," Mr. Mubarak was quoted as saying by Al Siyassah.

The eight-point plan. announced by Crown Prince Fahd last August, was rejected by Israel and criticised by some Arab states and Palestinian groups.

Prince Fahd called for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, creation of a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as

reported the embassy's com-

victim. Prince Saud returned to

palace when the report was found

to be erroneous, the agency said.

which Mr. Haddad oamed as "free

Lebanon" and acted as buffer

between Israeli forces to the south

and Palestinian commandos to the

north. But at the same time his

med had frequeotly launched artil-

lery attacks oo the outposts of the

United Nations peacekeeping

resignation announcement yes-

terday, said they did oot discount

the possibility that Mr. Haddad

commander had made such

annooncements several times in

the past. The last occasion was

only a month ago, they said.

They recalled that the militia

Israeli officials, reacting to the

forces in South Lebanon.

would change his mind.

live in peace.

This right was taken to include Israel. But Israeli Prime Minister Meoachem Begin vehemently

rejected the plan, calling it a

recipe for his country's gradual destruction. Mr. Mubarak said Israel was "serious in the peace process," Its leaders bad assured him it would evacuate all of Sinai by April, as agreed in the 1979 Egyptian-

Istaeli treaty. "All signs indicate they will withdraw at the specified date,"

President Mubarak said he wel--comed "any relationship, even

with the Soviet Union, although I bave not yet thought of that." Ties with Moscow were severely mercial attache was the gunmen's strained under Mr. Sadat, who

aligned Egypt with the U.S. and against him and trying to destabilise the Middle East.

Hails Saudi AWACS deal

The interview quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying: "I think the Reagan administration's success in getting the AWACS deal passed in a wide and important decision. I told them wheo I visited Wasbington in September that Egypt looked to the AWACS deal as a matter of principle. If the United States refuses the deal, the Egyptian people would feel frustrated because they would not know in which maoner the United States would deal with them, if the Americans treated Saudi Arahia

in this way. "Saudi Arahia has contributed to the solution of the world's problems including its moderate and wise oil policy. Saudia has the right to protect its national security and play its effective role in the region, taking into account Iran's irresponsible actions." "Tensioo has now eased bet-

ween Egypt and the Arab World, but there are no cootacts either direct or indirect."

British diplomat deems time ripe for Saudi-EEC joint peace plan

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (R) — Britain's Economic Community (EEC) ambassador to Lebanon was countries in a Sinai peace-keeping ambassador to Lebanon was quoted today as saying the U.S.sponsored Camp David process between Israel and Egypt was "finished, more or less,"

The Beirut English-language weekly Monday Morning reported Ambassador David Roberts as saying in an interview that the way forward lay in a synthesis of Saudi Arabian and Western European proposals for a Middle East peace.

The magazine said Mr. Roberts gave the interview in response to Arab charges that the proposed participation of four European

Tehran reports Kurdish attack

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — Iran's state-run media said today autooomy-seeking Kurdish rebels and leftist opponents of the Khomeini regime stormed ioto the northwestern town of Bukao in a concerted couoter-attack that left scores of people killed in the streets, public baths, cafes and crowed bakeries.

Tehran Radio and the official Pars oews agency said the attackers were repulsed in heavy street-to-street combat since Friday evening in Bukan, a west Azerbaijan towo some 450 kilometres northwest of the Iraniao capital.

The radio, monitored in Beirut. said corpses littered the streets as government forces suffered 74 casualties between killed and wounded and ''couoter-revolutiooaries suffered sores of dead." The radio and Pars said the

assailants from the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party and the underground Mujahedeeoe-Khalq organisation stormed "public baths, cafes, and streets as well as (along queues) outside bakeries in a whole-sale mas-

Neither broadcast nor Pars gave specific casualty figures in the worst reported fighting in the Kurdish-populated northwestern regions of Iran in several months.

force would shore-up the Camp David agreements.

"Qur view is quite simple: we think that Camp David achieved something -- peace between Israel and Egypt, obviously -- b: * we do not in fact think that there is much more to be done with Camp David," the British diplomat said.

"We think that process is finished, more or less. We do not particularly see any great future in the (Palestinian) autocomy talks," Mr. Roberts said.

He said the next step could be based on a fusion between last year's EEC Venice declaration on the Middle East and a receot eight-point plan put forward by Saudi Arabia.

The Veoice declaration said the



ABU DHABI, Nov. 7 (R) -The Uoited Arab Emirates (UAE) Supreme Council today re-elected the UAE presideot. Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahayan, and the vice-president. Sheikh Rashid Bin Said Al Maktoum, to their third consecutive five-year terms, the official Emirates news agency said. Sheikb Rashid, also UAE prime minister and ruler of Dubai, did not attend the meeting because of illness, officials said. The council is composed of the rulers of the seven Emirates making up the federation, including Abu Dbabi, of which Sbeikh Zayed

Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should be associated with the Middle East peace process and tbat there should be a renunciation of the use of force and the recognition of Israel.

"We think that Prince Fahd's proposals and the Venice decla-ration between them have the The halting of illegal seaborne makings of an approach to a peace arms imports and the reopening of settlement," Ambassador crossing points in divided Beirut Roberts was quoted as saying.

He emphasised that any settlement would have to have the cooperation and support of the Uoited States. If EEC countries decided to

take part in the Sinai force following final Israeli withdrawal in April next year "it will be because we believe that by cooperating to this degree we can continue to enlist American support," Mr. Roberts added.

Muslim Brother denounces Sadat assassination as 'anti-Islamic act'

CAIRO, Nov. 7 (R) — A Muslim Brotherhood leader has been quoted as denouncing the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as an anti-Islamic

Omar Telmesani. secretarygeneral of the Muslim Brotherhood organisation, said in an interview in the Cairo weekly magazioe Octoher: "Islam, throughout its loog history, has never resorted to violeoce... io Islam murder is a major crime...."

Mr. Telmesani was among 1,600 people detained by Mr. Sadat last September in a crackdown oo political, religious and other opponents. October magazine said be was interviewed in prisoo.

He was a critic of Mr. Sadat's policies, particularly the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreemeots.

The Muslim Brotherhood, a fundamentalist organisation established in the 1920s, is outlawed in Egypt.

League mediators confer in Beirut wounded by unidentified gunmen after some private radio stations

who tried to steal his car, state-run Beirut Radio said. were today discussed by Arab the leg wheo foiled an attempt by ministers trying to end six years of factional violence in Lebanon. armed men to spirit away his

The Syrian. Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti foreign ministers joined Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi and the president, prime minister and foreign minister of Lebanon for a working lunch and talks at Baabda presideotial palace.

The officials form an Arab League Follow-up Committee first set up five years ago but revived following serious fighting here this spring and now holding its sixth ministeral meeting since June.

The committee has called for the monitoring of Lebanese seaports to ensure that no arms are imported except for the Beirut government. It also urged the reopening of closed transit routes in the capital.

One major transit route has since reopened, improving commuoications between East Beirut and the western sector. But a watchdog commissioo to control the seaports has so far not been While travelling here by road

this morning from Damaseus, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal told reporters in the east Lebaoese town of Chtoura he was optimistic about the committee's forthcoming meetings and hoped they would lead to implementation of previously agreed measures.

The present session, also atteoded by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad and Syria's Abdul Halim Khaddam, may last until tomorrow, officials said.

Saudi embassy employee shot

Meanwhile, an employee at the Saudi Arabian emhassy was automobile, the radio said, Car thefts are common occurr-The report was later confirmed eoces in this violent country where by the Saudi Press Agency, which diplomats are not immune to the added that Saudi Foreign Minister lawlessness. Several cars with dip-Prince Saud Al Faisal visited lomatic licence plates have been Saudi ambassador's resideoce stolen in receot months.

Haddad changes mind

TEL AVIV, Nov. 7 (Agencies) — Less than 24 hours after annoueing that he was quitting as the leader of the Israeli-backed right-wing militiaman in South Lebanon, the Lebanese reoegade army officer, Saad Haddad. announced today he would carry on, a South Lebanese radio

reported. The Voice of Hope radio in the major's hometown of Marajyoun said the renegade soldier withdrew his decision after some villagers from the soutbern Lebanese enclave gathered near his home and called on him to change his mind about quitting.

Mr. Haddad told his supporters he would continue to be the leader of the estimated 2,000 militiamen. who are equipped and supported by Israel and act as a huffer against Palestiniao commandos. lo a special broadcast yesterday

on the Voice of Hope. Mr. Haddad said he decided in step down and hand over the command to Lt. Sharbal Barakat. He said be was tired of fighting with Palestinian commandos for the past five years. Mr. Haddad broke away from

1976 during the height of Lebanoo's civil war and set up a 200man garrison in Marjayoun. After the 91-day Israeli inva-

sion of Lebaoon in 1978, the Israelis gave him the control of a ten-kilometre-deep eoclave,

the regular Lebanese army in GOLD SILVER LEATHER CRYSTAL PERFUMES

Shmeisani, Grindlays Bank Building, opposite (ELBA)

Goukouni eager to have peacekeepers

is rule:

LAGOS, Nov. 7 (R) - Chad President Goukouni Oueddei has told Nigerian President Shehu Shagari he fears civil war may break out afresh between Chad's opposed political factions if an inter-African peacekeeping force does not arrive soon, diplomatic sources in Lagos said today.

The sources said Mr. Goukouni stopped over in Lagos yesterday oo his way home from the Franco-African summit in Paris specifically to voice his anxiety over the delay in the formation and despatch of the force to Chad. A Nigeriao spokesman said yesterday Mr. Goukouoi had asked Nigeria last month for assis-

end the civil war and confirm him in power. But Nigeria bad replied that it was not ready to go into An estimated 10,000 Libyan troops are reported

to be withdrawing from Chad at present at the

tance if Libya pulled out the forces which helped to

request of the N'Djamena government.

They were called in by President Goukouni II

months ago to help him defeat the forces of his former defeoce minister, Hissene Hahre, after a brief lull in the fighting in early 1980. A contingent of Nigerian soldiers is believed to

Senegal, Togo and Zaire have also agreed to seed troops to participate in the pan-African force under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). The Nigerian foreign minister, Prof. Ishayu Audu, flew to Kenya yesterday to discuss with President Daniel Arap Moi, the current OAU chair-

man, final details of the force including the date

be standing by to leave for Chad. Benin, Gabon,

when it will arrive in Chad. The Nigerian news agency said arrangements were being worked out between the OAU and the United Nations to finance the African force.

SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

Effective Nov. 3, 1981 Two flights weekly from Amman to: ATHENS and COPENHAGEN Every Wednesday, dep. 10:15 a.m.

Every Saturday, dep. 12 noon For more information, contact S.A.S General Sales Agent: Amin Kawar & Sons Travel and Tourism Amman, Tel. 37195, 24596 and 22324-29

or your travel agent

لمِلَذًا مِنْ لِأَصِلْ

Capturing Jordan's traditions on tape

By Mohammad Ayish Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN - Researchers in andi students of Jordanian anthropology will from now on face fewer problems as they do their work about the country, thanks to a library of cassette recordings on Jordanian culture compiled by the

Department of Culture and Arts. The project, which started about 10 years ago, has now come to a close; but the department will keep its files open to receive any recorded material about Jordanian culture, according to Director General of Culture and Arts Mohanna Durra.

'We have ooticed that many of the old traditioos in Jordan are disappearing and we thought that we ought to record them," Mr. Durra told the Jordan Times. He said his department has been sending research teams equipped with tape recorders to the desert and rural areas of Jordan to record a wide variety of cultural and social activities, ranging from wedding ceremonies to funeral services; as well as recollections of hostorical events and educational ideas.

"These things never finish, and well keep looking for people until our library is complete," Mr. Durra stressed. "We do not have a dead archive"

He also said that the Department of Culture and Arts is planning to introduce video cameras into the field equipment of its research teams, to make the recorded traditions more accessible and thorough for researchers

The library at the department includes over 1,170 cassettes, covering 13 subjects. These were compiled over a period of 10 years. Each cassette at this "library of traditions" is logged on an index card, and each group of cards on the same subject is kept

'target' cassettes, according to Mr. Mahmoud Zayoudi, who was one of the major contributors to

"Before we take off on a recording trip, we define the subject wewill concentrate on," Mr. Zayoudi said. He told the Jordan Times that once the team members decide oo their target area, they

material. "When we enter a village in the assigned area, we usually seek out the very elderly residents", he said. "If none are available, we 'll talk to their children, who used to hear their deceased parents talk about Jordanian trad-

Oral history The missions Mr. Zayoudi and

together in one bundle to make it then choose three or four villages his colleagues undertake in search easier for researchers to find their as samples from which to get the of tradition occasionally entail historical surprises. He explained that while he was gathering information on traditions in the Petra area, he discovered that the ancient city was once a stronghold for robbers and highwaymen. But after the Bdoul bedouin tribe settied in the area in the mid-1850s, peace prevailed there, as the new

residents considered themselves

the guardians of Petra. Not only did the Bdoul tribe work to establish peace in the area, however: they also contributed to its prosperity and progress. Mr. Zayoudi quoted elderly residents of the area as saying that the members of the tribe used to transport tourists from the Suez Canal and Aqaba for visits to Petra on their horses.

Another event recorded by Mr. Zayoudi for the department's his-

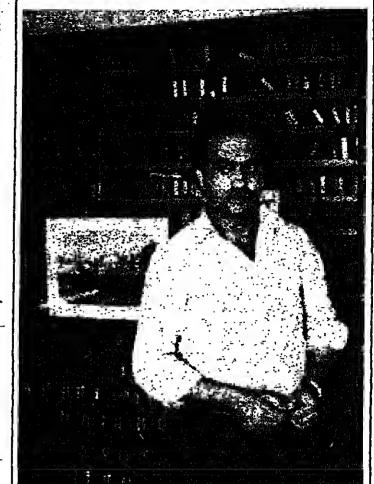
torical library is the Jordanian involvement in Sultan Basha Al-Atrash's 1925-36 revolt against the French in Syria. Mr. Zayoudi talked with elderly Druze in Azraq who told him of the warm welcome and hospitality they had received in Jordan as they sought asylum from the French colonialists in Syria and Lebanon.

Legends told by elderly people in different parts of Jordan have many common features despite some apparent differences, according to another researcher at the Department of Culture and Arts. Mr. Majed Al Majali said that after scores of field trips working with traditions in farflung parts of the country, he had come to the conclusion that most of the folk tales he recorded had commoo roots, despite the geog-raphical distance between the people who told them.

And many legends told in Jordan owe their origins to universal myths. Mr. Zayoudi said he had been told of some legends that are similar to "The Merchant of Venice" or "Oedipus". In the Jordanian version of "The Merchant of Venice", he said, storytellers would play up the greediness of the Jews, who exploited "Christian believers".

The cassette recordings at the Department of Culture and Arts' library are transcribed verbatim, since researchers can generally understand a transcript better than tape itself. Mr. Zayoudi, who transcribed most of the tapes, said that sometimes, when part of the recorded material makes no sense, it is merely paraphrased.

Mr. Zayoudi is known for his excellent interaction with bedouins and the rural community, having worked as a desert policeman for 15 years. At present, he is one of Jordan's top playwrights and authorities on bedouin lifestyle.



Mr. Majed Al Majali with the Department of Culture and Arts' library of 1,170 cassette tapes on Jordanian traditions and history (Photo by Mohammad Ayish)

he helped to produce early this .dan.

His knowledge of English has year, by getting help from the libhelped him to convey an under- rary of cassette recordings. He standing of Jordanian traditions to added that he also helped the the West, Mr. Zayoudi cited the French Cultural Centre in example of a Canadian TV prog- Amman produce a book based on ramme about Jordanian costumes the cassette recordings about Jor-

Without the efforts of the tape recording teams, these bedouins' traditions and recollections would die with them,

ORDANTIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

CHANNEL 3

| 3:60 | | Koran |
|--------|---|------------|
| | | |
| | *************************************** | |
| 4:00 | | Cartoone |
| 4:40 | Play fo | r Children |
| 5:50 | Programm | Drawien |
| 6-05 | c10siann | IC FIEVIEW |
| 2.00 | | FIRE |
| 0.00 | News | In Arabic |
| | Ara | |
| 9:20 | | Songs |
| 10:00 | A | rabic Play |
| 11:09 | Ñews | in Arabic |
| | | |
| CHANNE | L6 · | |

.. French Programme

News in French

News in Hebrew

. Muppet Show

. Movie of the Week "The Legend of Wox Far"

FOR FRIDAY

CHANNEL 3

19:15

| 10:00 Koran |
|-------------------------------|
| 10:20 Children's programme |
| 11:00 Religious programme |
| 12:50 Forest Ranger |
| 13:45 Barriers |
| 14:15 Soccer |
| 15:03 Play Guitar |
| 16-35 Play Genar |
| 16:35 CHIPS |
| 17:30 Science and Life |
| 28:00 Western Theatre |
| 18:39 Feature Film |
| 19:30 Religious Programme |
| 20:00 News in Arabic |
| 20:30 Arabic Series |
| 21:30 Local Variety Programme |
| 22:00 Arabic series |
| 23:00 News in Arabic |
| CHANNEL 6 |
| |

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz,

FOR THURSDAY

French Programme

News in French

News in Hebrew

Mixed Blessings

. News in Englisb

| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 7:00 | Sign on |
| 7:01 | Morning Show |
| 7:30 | News Bulletin |
| 7:40 | Morning Show: |
| 10:00 | |
| | |
| 10:03 | Pop Session |
| 11:00 | Signing off |
| 12:00 | |
| 12:03 | Pop Session |
| 13:00 | News Summary |
| 13:03 | Pop Session |
| 14:00 | |
| | News |
| 14:10 | instrumentals! |
| 14:30 | Morecambe and wise show |
| 15:00 | Concert Hour |
| | |
| 16:00 | News Summary |
| | |

16:03 16:30 17:00 Old Favourites Melody Time Pop Session 18:03 Jordan in History 19:00 19:30 . Music Evening Show News Summary **Evening Show**

FOR FRIDAY

| TOO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO PARTY OF THE PERSON NAM | 4 UL |
|--|-------|
| 7:01 Morning S | how |
| 7:30 News Bull | |
| 7:40 Morning S | how |
| 10:00 News Summ | nary |
| 10:03 Pop Ses | sion |
| 11:00 Listeners' Ch | oice |
| 12:00 News Head! | |
| 12:03 Friday Spe | cial |
| 13:00 News Summ | arv |
| 13:03 Pop Ses | sion |
| 14:00N | ews |
| 14:10 Instrumen | itals |
| . 39 In Con | |
| 15:00 Concert H | iour |
| 16:00 News Summ | ату |
| 16:03 Instrumen | |
| 16:30 Old Favour | ites |
| 17:00 Pop Sess | |
| 18:00 News Summ | ary |
| 18:30 Top Twe | nry |
| 19:00 News D | |
| 19:30 World of Arabian M | usic |
| 20:00 Andalı | |
| 20:30 Special Feat | |
| 21:00 Jazz H | OUI |
| 22:00 Close do | משנ |

BBC WORLD SERVICE FOR THURSDAY & FRIDAY

639, 720, 1413 KHz

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Classical Record Review 04:45 Financial News 04:5S Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The Waltz 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 96:30 Nature Notebook 06:40 The Farming World 07:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Music for Strings 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 68:15 Golden Treasury 08:30 John Peel 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Rock Salad 10:15 Lord of the Flies 10:30 My Music 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 The Art of Biography 11:30 Assignment 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Top Twenty 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours: News' Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 The Pleasure's Yours 14:30 Discovery 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Assignment 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Mendian 17:40 Waveguide 17:45 Sports Round no 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel

18:30 Take it or Leave it 19:00 Outlook: News Summary; Stock Mar-ket Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Report On Religion 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 A Jolly Good Show 21:15 Ulster Newsletter 21:20 In the Meantime 21:30 Special Report on the 1981 Commonwealth Conference 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Merchant Navy Programme 23:30

SELECTED CHANGES

| News Bulletin | SELECTED CHAN |
|--|--|
| Morning Show | FOR FRIDAY |
| News Summary | |
| Pop Session Listeners' Choice News Headlines Friday Special News Summary Pop Session News Instrumentals Concert Hour News Summary Instrumentals Old Favourites Pop Session | 04:30 Letter from Londo Operetta 06:30 The Rew Music 07:45 Merchant Nav ramme 08:15 Divertiment The small. Intricate Life of C. Potter 10:30 Business 1 11:25 Ulster Newsletter 12: for the Asking 16:15 Sci Action 17:09 My Music 17: Week in Wales 18:30 The R of Music 21:40 Network U.F. Music Now 21:45 Letter from don 23:15 From the Weeklic Thirty Minute Theatre |
| News Summary Top Twenty | VOICE OF AMER |
| News Desk d of Arabian Music | GMT |

media comments, analyses. **AMMAN AIRPORT** FOR THURSDAY

on S:30 vards of Gerald Matters :1S Jazz ience in Rewards .K. 21:1S

RICA

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, pop music, features, lis-Roundup; reports, opinion, anal-yses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English; news, feature "The Making of a Nation," 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents reports, background features.

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

| ARRIVALS: | |
|-----------|---------------|
| | Cairo (EA) |
| 8:45 | Cairo |
| 8:55 , | Aqaba |
| 9:20 | Aqaba |
| | Jeddah |
| 9:40 | Kuwait |
| 9:45 | Muscat, Dubai |
| | Doha, Bahrain |
| | Beirut |
| 10:00 | Dhahran |
| | Abu Dhabi |
| | |
| | |
| 11:05 | KIYZGD (5 V) |

Rawalpindi (BA) 11:45 .. Lamaca Kuwait (KAC) Amsterdam (KLM) 16:30 16:30 17:15 . Chicago, N. York, Vienna 17:25 London (BA) Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM) 18:30 19:10 Cairo (EA) 20:00 Beirut (ME.A. . Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

| THE MANAGEMENT CALL |
|--|
| 5:45 Frankfurt (LH) |
| o:no . Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM) |
| 7:00 Agaba |
| *7:00 Damascus |
| 7:15 Beirut |
| 8:55 Cairo (EA) |
| 9:00 |
| 9:25 Beirut (MEA) |
| 9:45 Paris (AF) |
| 10:10 Rome |
| 10:30 Larnaca |
| 11:00 . Vienna, N. York, Chicago |
| 11:15 Atbens, Madrid |
| 11:20 Tripoli, Tunis |
| 11:30 Cairo |
| 11:35 Paris (AF) |
| 11:45 Geneva, Brussels |
| 12:00 London |
| 12:05 Riyadh (SV). |
| 12:20 Frankfurt 12:20 Geneva, Zurich (SR) |
| 12:20 Geneva, Zurich (SR) |
| 12:30 |
| 12:40 Cairo (EA) |
| 12:45 London (BA) |
| 13:00 Cairo |
| 15:00 Aqaba |
| 16:30 Kuwait (KAC) |
| 18:00 Bagbdad (IA) |
| |
| |
| |
| 20:00 Cairo 20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai |
| 20:30 Cairo (EA) |
| 01:00 |
| visor Cairo |
| FOR FRIDAY |

FOR FRIDAY

.. Cairo (EA)

| 9:40 | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| 9:45 | Dubai, Abu Dhabi' |
| 10:00 | Dhabran |
| 10-10 | Beirut |
| 11.46 | |
| ALIMO . | Carro (EA) |
| ו פנונו | Jeddah, Medina (SV) |
| 15:45 | Tripoli |
| 16:30 | |
| 16:45 | Tripoli, Tunis |
| 17:15 | . Houston, N. York Vienna |
| 17:20 | |
| 17:39 | Paris |
| 17:35 | Brussels, Geneva |
| 17-40 | |
| 17.45 | Conde |
| 17.EE | Frankfurt |
| 1/:33 | |
| 18:00 , | London! |
| 19:10 . | Cairo (EA). |
| 19:35 . | Frankfurt (LH) |
| 19:45 . | Paris (AF) |
| 20:00 . | Beirut (MEA) |
| 23:40 . | |
| | |

DEPARTURES 6:00 . Beirut, Amsterdam (KLM)

| 7:00 | Aqaba |
|----------|--------------------------|
| 8:55 | |
| 9:25 | Beirut (MEA) |
| 9:30 | London (BA) |
| 11:00 | Vienna, N. York, Houston |
| 11:10 . | Athers, Copenhagen |
| 11:30 | Cairo |
| 12:00 . | London |
| 12:40 | Cairo |
| L3:00 . | Cairo |
| 6:35 . | Medina, Jeddah (SV) |
| 16:45 . | Tripoli |
| 18:25 . | Kuwait (KAC) |
| 18:50 . | Abu Dbabi |
| 19:00 | Kuwait |
| 9:15 | Rivadb (SV) |
| 9:20 . | Bahrain, Doba |
| 9:20 | Dhahran |
| 9:30 | Jeddah |
| 9:45 | Baghdad |
| 9:55 | Abu Dhabi |
| 0:00 . | Cairo |
| 0:30 | Dubai, Karachi |
| :., OE:O | Cairo (EA) |
| 3:30 | Baghdad |

EMERGENCIES FOR THURSDAY

| DOCTORS: |
|----------------------|
| Zarqa:(—) |
| Irbid: |
| PHARMACIES: |
| Zarqa: Falastin() |
| Irbid:2130 |
| TAXIS:44584 |

| Khaldoun | 62315 |
|-------------|-------|
| FOR FRIDAY | |
| DOCTORS: | 77751 |
| Zarqa: | 82757 |
| Irbid: | 2449 |
| PHARMACIES: | |
| | |

63273

62315

Sports City

| Irbid: | |
|------------|--------|
| TAXIS: | ····· |
| Habi | |
| Al Rasheid | 22023 |
| Al Jamamah | 61001 |
| Al Sahra | 21200 |
| Jerico | 73106 |
| CULTURAL C | ENTRES |

| American Centre | 41520 |
|--|--------|
| British Conneil 3 | 6147-8 |
| French Cultural Centre | 37009 |
| Goethe Institute | 41993 |
| Soviet Cultural Centre | 44203 |
| Spanish Cultural Centre | 24049 |
| Turkisb Cultural Centre | 39777 |
| Haya Arts Centre | 65195 |
| Hussein Youth City | 67181 |
| Y.W.C.A | 41793 |
| Y.W.M.A | 64251 |
| Amman Municipal Library | 36111 |
| University of Jordan Librar 843555/ | y |
| 843555/ | 843666 |

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Chab. Meetings every second and fourth Wed-nesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Lions Amman Cinh. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at

p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

ings every Wednesday at the Holi-day Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centurics). The Roman Theatre, Amman, Ovening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Yearround, Tel. 23316 Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical

instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169 Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al

Oal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics,

and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orien-talist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. -6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel.

PRAYER TIMES FOR THURSDAY

| Enia | 4.10 |
|---------|-------------|
| Fajr | ······ 4:12 |
| Dhuhr | 11.71 |
| 'Asr | 2.44 |
| Maghreb | 5-12 |
| Isha | 6:36 |
| | |

LOCAL **EXCHANGE** RATES

Saudi rival ...

| | 14.1113.1 |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Syrian pound | 57.1/57.8 |
| traqi dinar | 710/716 6 |
| Kuwaiti dinar | 1185/1191.3 |
| Egyptian pound | 369.8/374.1 |
| Oatari riyal | 91,9/92.3 |
| UAE dirham | 91.3/92 |
| Omani riyal | 973.6/980 |
| U.S. dollar | 333/335 |
| U.K. sterling | 617/62 0 .7 |
| W. German mark | 149.6/150.5 |
| Swiss franc | 176.5/177.6 |
| Italian lire | |
| (for every 100) | 28.3/28.5 |
| rrench franc | 59.7/60.1 |
| Dutch guilder | 133.6/135 |
| Swedish crown | 60.3/60.9 |
| Belgium franc | 88 1/88 0 |
| Japanese yen | 4 |
| (for every 100) | 146.2/147.6 |
| | |

100 180

200

120

90 100

800

100

Lebanese pound 72.7/73.7

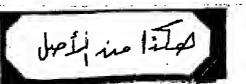
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

| Ambulance (government) |
|------------------------|
| MARKE' |
| WARRE |

| Firstaid, fire, police Fire headquarters Cablegram of telegram | ~~~ |
|---|-----|
| Telephone: | |
| Information | 10 |

T PRICES

| | | | · INOLO |
|---------------------------|-----|-------|--|
| Dates | 180 | 140 | Tomatoes |
| Sweet Pepper | 200 | 150 | Eggplant 230 |
| Bananas | 260 | . 200 | Potatoes (imported) |
| Apples (Green) | 220 | 180 | Marrow (small) |
| Apples (Red) | 200 | 180 | Marrow (large)140 |
| Apples (Golden) | 190 | 160 | Cucumber (small)250 |
| Apples (Starken) | 220 | 180 | Cucumber (large) |
| Melons | | 120 | Cucamper (mge)150 |
| Water Molons | 100 | 70 | |
| Plums (Red) | | 400 | Peas |
| Lemons | | 120 | Okra (Green) |
| Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) | | 160 | 34000khryah 120 |
| Grapes | | 150 | Moi Green Papper 240 |
| Kigs , | | 250 | Cabbage120 |
| Peach | | 500 | Cabbage 120 Onions (dry) 120 |
| Pears | 480 | 400 | Q4116 1111411111111111111111111111111111 |
| Pomegranates | 160 | 120' | AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER |
| Cauliflowers | 200 | 150 | Jawafah 240 |



Solar energy

course starts

today at RSS

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petral - A regional course on the use of solar

water heaters, organised by the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's regional office for science

and technology in cooperation

with the Royal Scientific Society

(RSS), will start at the RSS on

The four-day course aims at acquainting Arab researchers with

the importance of solar technol-

ogy and exploiting solar energy for

heating. Participants will hear a

number of lectures on the theory

and technology of making and

installing solar heaters, and on the

economic feasibility of such an

The course will e divided into

two parts: one on solar energy

theories and the other for practical

training in heater manufacture

Researchers from Kuwait,

Libya, Algeria, Saudi Arabia,

South Yemen, Syria, Qatar, Iraq

and Jordan will participate in the

Suoday.

industry.

and iostallation.

NATIONAL

Israel fears a peace allowing reconciliation

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the full text of His Majesty King Hussein's speech before the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles on

SINCE LAST I met with you here in Los Angeles in 1976, much has chaoged in the Middle East, but much too has remained the same. Major changes have come about in coosequeoce of the Camp David agreement of 1978, but the basic issue that has troubled our region remains unresolved. I refer to the still unrealised right of the Palestiniao penple to self-determination of their own future on their own national soil.

Perhaps, before I turn to that theme, you will permit me a word on the related theme of constancy and change in Arab-American relatioos. I mention this because I am told that American officials and congressmen and secators have been concerned of late with problems of "instability" and unforeseeo change in the Arab World.

You will perhaps not be surprised to learn that we in Jordan have experienced similar concerns on your account. Through circumstances and God's favour, or lack of it, I have been the leader of Jordan for 29 years. During that time I have been privileged to know seven Americao presidents and nine secretaries of state.

Sometimes over these years, I must confess, I have been mystified by what seem to an untrained foreign eye to be sudden and unexplained shifts of policy, and even actions that seem to go against your own declared policies. But over these three decades there has been one central constant factor io our relations; that is the unbroken coofidence and friendship we feel for the United States, despite what I must admit have been certain disappointments to your policies in

Our confidence is built on the principles the United States has stood for in the world, and eveo more on those instances in which you acted forthrightly to put them into practice. We recall the period of World War I -- wheo my great- grandfather was leading the Arab struggle for freedom and independence from the Ottoman Empire. It was President Wilsoo, alone among the leaders of the great powers, who stood up for the right of peoples to self-determination as more thao a phrase of ideal. It was, he said. "an imperative principle of actioo, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril."

It was 25 years ago that I made the decision to lead Jordan into the closest possible friendship with the United States. I was 20 years old at the time, and President Eisenhower became a source of sound advice and inspiration to me. I took encouragement from the fact that he expressed and also practised high ideals. I recall especially his forthright stand against the acquisition of territory by force in the wake of the second Arab-Israeli war in 1956. President Eisenhower took this stand both before and after the elections of 1956. In a historic speech, broadcast on national television on Feb. 20. 1957, President Eisenhower earned for the United States the respect and the admiration of the world with these words: "The basic pledge of all the members of the United Nations is that they will settle their international disputes by peaceful means, and will not use force against the territorial integrity of another state. If the United Nations once admits that international disputes can be settled by using force, then we will have destroyed the very foundation of the organisation, and our best hope of establishing a world order. That would be a disaster for us all."

The events I wish to recall to you today begin in 1967. But it is important to set them against the background of the ideals and principles for which the United States has stood in the world. The basic principle spelled out in Security Council Resolution 242 of November 1967 -- the "inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force -- is a reaffirmation of principles that presidents Wilson and Eisenhower oot onl reached but also did their best to put into practice in the world.

We, in the Arab World have adhered with constancy since 1967 to this and the other principles spelled out in Resolutioo 242, including Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, the termination of belligrency, the acknowledgement of the right of "every state in the area" to "live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries," and the obligation of states to settle their disputes by peaceful means in compliance with the United Nations Charter.

The eight-point peace plan recently proposed by Saudi Arabia is ontirely consistent with these principles, and it is also close to what council on April 6, 1970, I called for appropriate guarantees of "all states in the area, including Israel," and for Israel's withdrawal from "all Arab territory occupied since June 1967," as well as for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and their right to return to their homes or be compensated for their lost property.

Jordan made it clear on that and many other occasions that it was prepared to pursue the course of peace with Israel oo these terms. We have been constant since 1967 in our adherence to Security Council Resolution 242 -- as both we and the United States understood it at

Since 1967, questions have been raised as to the true meaning of 242 -- specifically, whether it required Israel to withdraw from all of the Arab territories occupied or only some parts of them. Legal scholars have disputed the placement of commas within the resolution and compared the English and French texts -- all for the purpose of finding a loophole for Israel to escape its obligation.

There were no such disputes at the time. I was in New York in November 1967 and participated in the formulation of Security Council Resolution 242. During the negotiations I was in constant contact with President Nasser, and exerted my best efforts on behalf of Egyptian and all other Arab interests as well as those of Jordan. We knew that sufficient votes were available for a resolution much stronger than the one that was finally adopted.

Interpreting 242

It was in any case our strong preference to work with the United States and to frame a resolution that the United States would support, adopt and help to implement. We were advised by American officials that they had the full support of President Johnson to frame a resolution on which we could all agree. I asked for clarification of the withdrawal provision, and was told the United States was prepared to make a commitment that would be understood to require Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territory, of the West Bank, with "minor reciprocal border rectifications" conditional on mutual agreement. And since the said border had been a ceasefire line, I said that if that was what the proposed resolution meant, I would accept it. I was assured that was what it meant and I so advised President Nasser, who also coocurred.

An essential part of the uoderstanding as conveyed by the representatives of the United States, was that Israel had acquiesced in the agreed interpretation of what Resolution 242 would require. The specific term used was that Israel was 'on board,' and furthermore that six months would be the outside limit for its implementation.

It was on the basis of these precise assurances that I agreed to Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967 -- that Israel would withdraw from all occupied territories with "minor reciprocal border rectifications," and that Israel was "on board" with this interpretation of what the resolution required.

In the years that followed, each succeeding American administration confirmed their commitment to this interpretation. It became apparent that Israel was oot, io fact, 'on board." Nevertheless, despite our disappointment, but with faith in the American commitment, we cooperated patiently and to the fullest with all subsequent efforts to implement 242, including the Jarring mission of 1969 and all of the initiatives made by or under the auspices of the United Nations and the United States.

We were encouraged when Secretary of State William Rogers, on Dec. 9, 1969, reaffirmed the principle that any changes in borders "should not reflect the weight of conquest and should be confined to insubstantial alterations required for mutual security."

We were theo deeply disappointed that the United States, for various reasons, did not feel itself able to act upon the Rogers Plan.

Following the 197 ar the United States undertook to arrange "disengagement" agriculture United States undertook to arrange disengagement" agriculture between Israel oo the ooe side and Segypt, Syria and Jordan on the other. These arrangements obviously stell far short of Security Council Resolution 242 and the understanding of it that had been agreed upon in 1967. Nevertheless, it was represented as the beamoing, and thus we remained open-minded and lent our full cooperation. It was understood in 1974 that, in addition to nevotiation the security of the security o addition to negotiating disengagement agreements for the Sinat and the Golan Heights, the Uoited States would undertake to arrange a aniform diseogagement on the West Bank as well. Israeli intransigence sooo convinced Secretary of State Kissinger that this would be difficult. He thereup abaodoned the West Bank disengagement and shifted his energy to what came to be known as "Sinai II" in 1975. Secretary Kissager indicated to us later that he had missed a goldeo opportunity.

Throughout this succession of initiatives and disappointments we

Throughout this succession of inharives and disappointments we recontinued to place out popes and coofidence in the leadership of the States. When President Sadat went to Jerusalem in November 1977, we recretted that the action was taken without prior coordination with other Arab nations, but we endorsed to the fullest President Sadat's statement to the Knesset calling for Israeli with trawal from all occupied territories, iocluding Arab Jerusalem, and for the right of the Partinian people to self-determination "including their right to estate the their own state." That speech included the stal indivisible presentation for the long-sought just and durable

President Sadat and I exchanged letters before he went to Camp David in September 178. I assured him that he had my full support in seeking an agreement based on the principles he had spelled out before the Knesset. In sident Sadat said that we were in agreement on these principles.

As is now well known a very different kind of agreement emerged from the Camp David conference — an agreement profoundly at variance with the principles specied out in President Sadat's Knesset speech, with Resolution 242 and with the assurances I had been given in 1967 about the menting of 342. How and why this came about I was not consulted on the Camp Pavid proceedings. It I can citegorically state that Israeli iotrans-gence and arrogance together with all the factors which caused the late President Sadat to deviate from the set course outlined in his Enesset speech were major actor contributing to his sadly tragic

Until this point Johan had mained resolutely "on board" with he Uoited States.

With sadoess and refered coordided in September 1978 that Jordan With sadoess and refered coordided in September 1978 that Jordan Beneva-based international fed-bank time we had allowed curselves to hope that 242 was merely sing postponed, or perhaps would be implemented 'step-by-step' shrough an evolution' process. Now we were forced to abandon that hope as it became vident that the Palestinian people were to be settled autonomy under a perpetuated Israeli occurrence with the people under the coccupying power maintaining order against the people under the coccupation.

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — The member of its environmental planning committee for western Asia, according to Mr. Ali Abu Rabina, deputy director of the NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

World Bank team discusses loans occupation.

The central issue is a dalway has been the right of the Palestinian people to exercise in inal hable right of self-determination, including the right to stablish in independent state in Palestine if

The peace made though Comp David and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of March 1979, which set the central issue aside, is one that Egypt, had it desired, could have made many years earlier. Israel thus always been will be to pay a price, including the evacuation of Sinai, to detach Egypt from its Arab brethren. President Nasser told that the Israelis was give back Sinai if he would make peace with the strael only when all at the occupied territories were returned.

The failure of Camp David

I am aware that the Camp David agreement is regarded in the United States as a great and historic achievement. For our part, we see the failure of Came David not in what it did but in what it failed to do. We rejoice in Egypt's recovery of Smai and, as we have, repeatedly said, we are anxious to attain a final comprehensive settlement which Israel and all her neighbours can enjoy for all time our part of the word, where the security of all can be guaranteed. Such a peace must, herever, accord to the Palestinian people exactly the same terms that the palestinian people exactly deal with Egypt. Israel made a deal with Egypt, trading territory for peace. The same principle must apply to all others, particularly to the Palestinians in terms of their sow-occupied nation soil. Under such cooditions, I would suggest

apply to an others, peacetally to the latestantial in terms of the asomeoccupied nations soil. Under such cooditions, I would suggest that a real, lasting, secure peace is Israel's for the asking.

I have no doubt the the Israelis want peace if they can have it oo their own terms. But it is apparent that for whatever reasons, they sear peace on terms that would allow genuine reconciliation. They want peace but they so want territory. The former Israeli defence minister, Ezer Weize an, who participated in making the Camp David accords, wrote in his recently published book "Whereas the Egyptians saw the Stail agreement as the model for similar understandings with Jordan and Syria over the West Bank and the Golan Heights, Begin saw as the precise opposite. As far as he was concerned, the withdewal from the Sioai would be the end of the story." The former esident of the World Jewish Congress, Dr. Fahum Goldmann, total last year: "The outlook for the Camp avid accords is hop ass... Begin thought that Sadat would give him a free hand in the search of the World Jewish Congress, Dr. Fahum Goldmann, who have observed with dismay the steady expansion of Israeli's Hements on the West Bank, despite the "very President Carter said had been reached at

Expansion of Israel is dements on the West Bank, despite the "very care understanding President Carter said had been reached at Eamp David that the would be no new settlements for at least five years. Then our dism was compounded as American officials reiterated their conviction that the settlements were "illegal and an inbstacle to peace." It is showed that they were unprepared to back these statements will appropriate sanctions. We in the Arab World were even further may field when in June 1980 a proposal offered by in to reduce aid to Israel by the amount used entlements was defeated in the Uoited States of the Palestinian problem is to transfer the problem to Jordan. Just as the Palestinians were completed, against their will, to compensate the Jewish people fing the wrongs done by others. Jordan is now asked to compensate the Palestinians for the wrongs done them by Israel.

Behind the completities the basic issue is a simple one. A Palestinian poet and author wrote: "A people are free or not free, independent or not independent, they are a determining force in their own destiny or are reach by the gun. The problem of choice, in the latext of Palestinians rights, is mescapable. Palestinians have rights also not."

We retain despite stars or reached the stars of leastinians have rights also not."

Attent of Palestinia Fights, is mescapable. Palestinians have rights to not."

We retain despite any provious disappointments, our faith and safidence that the lasted States will help to retrieve those rights.

To that basic goal a have been and will remain constant, but we also remain flexible at open minded as to how a settlement based on lofty principles, so the of which were contained in Resolution 242, may still be achieve.

We believe that the contained in Resolution 242, may still be achieve to on your own past and your own principles. It is on this belief that the base of confidence that you will not turn your backs on those to seek thace with justice in the Middle East, an honourable peace that than any of us have had. We are aware of our responsibilities towards future generations, their security, dignity and peace. If and with no others share the same awareness, or are persuaded to do so, a list and lasting peace in the Middle East could be achieved.



nman Mayor Islam Ajlouni addresses the seminar solid waste has dling in Amman on Saturday. To

Hermans Munz (Petra photo)

Solid waste gets through treatment

.MMAN, Nov. 🖁 (Petra) — A six-day seminar on solid waste management opened here today. Par-ticipants from seveo Arab countries and experts from West Gernboy and Britain are taking part in the seminar, which was opened by Amman Mayor sam Arlouoi.

Speaking at the opening session, Mr. Ajlouni salked about various problems facing Amman, which he said are similar to those plaguing other Arab cities--most importantly the problem of solid waste pollution.

Also addressing the opening session was West German Ambassador to Jordan Hermann Munz,

who stressed the significance of the importance seminar's being held in Amman, which he said is an

the best means of treating solid waste and making use of the treated matter, and will exchange views

West German technical aid institution Carl-Duisburg Gesellschaft (CDG), is attended by delegates from Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, North Yemen, Bahrain and Sudan.

example of a city that is trying to develop itself. Participants in the semioar will be oriented on on related problems facing their countries.

The seminar, organised in cooperation with the Hungarian

Environment Department of the

Ministry of Municipal and Rural

He said that the federation con-

sidered Jordan's experiment in

keeping the Azraq region free of

pollution to be among the most

Mr. Abu Rabiha, who represented Jordan at a federation

meeting in Christchurch, New

Zealand last month, said that he

submitted to the meeting a

research paper on Jordan's

endeavours to profect the envi-ronment, particularly in the reg-

ions of Azraq, Al Baq'a and the

A total of 219 institutions from

56 countries represented at the

papers dealing with ways of pre-

venting pollution, as well as

enlightening the public on the

Zarqa River.

successful efforts of its kind.

Affairs and the Environment,

team meets industry aide Fordan elected to western Asia AMMAN, Nov. 7 (J.T. 1 — A visenvironmental planning committee

iting Hungarian trade delegation held talks here today with Under-Secretary of Industry and Trade Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani. Discussion centred on means of

bolstering Jordanian-Hungarian cooperation in trade, and in launching joint economic veo-The Hungarian delegation was

briefed on scopes of investment in Jordan, and on the benefits that can be gained from investing in a stable country with a unique central location. The meeting was attended by a

number of senior ministry offi-

The delegation, which arrived here today for a two-day visit, represents Metalimpex. the Hungarian metals export concern. They are expected to discuss cooperation in the aluminium industry with the Arab Aluminium Industries Company.

discussed the Cank's activities and its lending policy, as well as its financing of various projects included in the new five-year development plan. The World Bank this year approved a \$10

million loan to the development bank to enable it to finance these

Gov't funds for labour groups

projects.

AMMAN, New: 7 (Petra) - A World Bank delegation held talks here today with Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani, and the director of the

Development ank for Municipalities and Village Councils. They

MMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — The member of its environmental

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (J.T.) - The Ministry of Finance has decided to contribute JD 7,500 as support money to Al Hussein labour clinics, an affiliate of the land transport workers' association, and JD 1.000 to the Jordanian General Federation of Trade Unions. These sums will be deducted from the budget of the Ministry of Labour, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today.

Anani returns from Far East trip

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) — Labour Minister Jawad Al Aouni returned to Amman today at the end of a week-long trip to China and the Philippines. During his visit to Peking Dr. Anani attended the Asian parliamentary conference and submitted a research paper on population development and the Jordan labour market, He also held talks with Chinese officials an labour-related issues and cooperation in labour affairs between China and Jordan.

Arab agencies sign for cooperation

AMMAN, Nev. 7-(Petra) - The Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and the Arab League Organisation for Agricultural Development (ALOAD) today signed an agreement for bilateral cooperation. Under the agreement the two sides will exchange information and expert advice, and conduct joint studies on developing agriculture in the Arab World, according to CAEU Secretary General Fakhri Qaddouri.

Archivists' seminar opens

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) --- A three-week seminar on documentation and the work of archivisis opened at the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) here today. Thirty participants from 12 Arab countries and the Palestine Liberatinn Organisation are attending the seminar, which is designed to orient them on modern methods in documenting administrative information through manual and automated systems.

Management semmar starts at RSS

AMMAN, New. 7 (Petra) — A sanday seminar on project management opened at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) today. The seminar, being held at the RSS's Electronic Services Training Centre, has been organised in cooperation with the Ruwaiti Institute for Scientific Research (KISR). Participants will discuss subjects connected with improving their skills in planning and organising projects and recruiting qualified personnel. The participants refresent the RSS, KISB, the two Jordanian universities and the National Planning County.

Posal union chief visits Zaben

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (Petra) - Arab Postal Union (APU) Secretary General Hussein Al Hamadani called here today on Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben for talks on the APU's activities in the Arab World. Also discussed were APU's programmes to help Arab states expand their postal activities, and the exchange of visits by Arab postal officials. Dr. Hamadani lauded Jordan's experiment in postal services, which he described as experiment in the Arab World. Postal services in Jordan now reach virtually all urban and rural regions of the country.

JD 1.2 million Zarqa budget

ZARQA, Nov. 7 (J.T.) - Zarqa Mayor Salameh Al Ghuweireh has a 1981 budget of JD 1,25 million for the municipality, Al Ra'i newspaper reported today.

1t said the budget includes JD 55.000 for pavements, JD 644,000 for building and asphalting roads, JD 35,000 for parks, JD 100,000 for building hridges, JD 2000 for building hridges, JD 20,000 for building walls, JD 30,000 for building a lecture hall, JD 100,000 for building football playing fields and JD 265,000 for the purchase of machinery.

Mr. Ghuweireh said the municipality's five-year plan contains

allocations of JD 2.25 million for the following purposes: JD 300,000 for a craftsmen's zone. JD 500,000 for asphalting roads. JD 200,000 for machinery, JD 200,000 for a water network, JD 150,000 for drilling wells and buy-ing pumps, JD 100,000 for build-ing bridges, JD 100,000 for establ-ishing an area for brick factories, JD 250,000 for a new staughterhouse JD 150,000 for gardens and playgrounds, JD 200,000 for a new municipality headquarters and JD 100,000 for the preservation of the environment.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

The British Council presents Painting the Town, a major exhibitioo of photographs of murals and other decorations on the interiors and exteriors of British buildings at the council centre in Jabal Amman. The Alia Art Gallery presents the Contemporary Masters

Exhibition.

Film

* The French Cultural Centre presents "La Femme de Jean," a colour film sub-titled in Arabic, at 7:30 p.m.

Remembrance Day Services

* 8 a.m. Holy Communion and 12 noon Remembrance Service. at the Church of the Redeemer (C. of E/Anglican/Episcopal). near First Circle, Jabal Amman.

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, . in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, thand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event. scheduled event.



A good show

LIKE THEY are prone to do, the bankers of Jordan have been going about their business discreetly and without much fanfare, content to make a profit for their shareholders and provide services for their clients. We have been impressed by the recent flurry of activity in the young Jordanian capital market, and we see in the performance of this country's bankers a precedent and an example that others could follow with enormous benefits for all Jordanians.

What has happened recently in the Jordanian banking business is that the country has inched forward towards virtual self-reliance in all but the most jumbo-sized industrial credit requirements. According to our calculations, during the past three months the local banking sector has either completed or is in the process of putting together forward exchange deals, bonds or syndicated loans worth a total of over JD 58 million, in seven separate deals. While such sums may not impress more worldly financial markets to the east or west of us, they are an important advance for Jordan's sustained but still modest industrial development strategy. The ability of local entrepreneurs and public shareholding companies to know that they can line up medium-term financing for their projects in the range of JD 5-15 million at interest rates significantly lower than the Euromarket rates and without incurring a foreign exchange risk is no small achievement for a country with such an uninspiring financial sector history. What our bankers have done, in tandem with the Central Bank's positive and helpful attitude, has been to take the most appropriate aspects of international banking and finance and adapt them to our local needs, based largely on indigenous manpower. We think that is a pretty good performance that other sectors of the economy would do well to emulate.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

'Before it's too late'

AL RA'I: Addressing the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles, His Majesty King Hussein explained that the crux of the whole Mideast issue has always been the right of the Palestinian people to practise their inalienable right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state in Palestine if they (the Palestinians) so wished.

The Camp David agreemeots have replaced this central issue with "autonomy" under Israeli occupation, thus retracting on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. This has been the reason Jordan rejected the Camp David agreemeots. Actually Jordan rejected them not because they achieved Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, but because they failed to achieve the same thing for the Palestinians. Those agreemeots just ignored the right of the Palestinian people to regain their lands and to determine their future on them.

His Majesty King Hussein explained that Israel wants both peace and land together as a basis to solve the Palestinian issue. This can never be accepted since it cootradicts U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and all international values, principles and norms. His Majesty the King did his best to prove to all that the central issue is very simple. It depends on the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people the way any other people's rights are recognised.

His Majesty King Hussein addressed the U.S. intelligentia who constitute an important factor in chanelling the U.S. public opinioo, and who influence the decision-making process in the Uoited States. These people have the responsibility of directing the U.S. weight to curb the Israeli intransigence in order to save the region from the dangers posed against it by continued Israeli policy of

aggression and disavnwal of the rights of the Palestinian people. His Majesty King Hussein made sure to stress the time factor. He specifically used the phrase "before it's too late" to mean that the situation can no longer take more Israeli aggressino, defiance and prevarications. It is high time the wish for peace be interpreted in practice by a real support for the Palestinian people to enable them to regain their lands and to determine their future oo their soil.

U.S. Mideast sins

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein detailed the sins the United States committed in the region in dealing with the Middle East crisis when he addressed the World Affairs Council in Los Angeles. He explained that these sins resulted in tension and danger in the region.

Jordan's, and the Arab states', dealings with the Uoited States were based on their coofidence and hope that it (the U.S.) would, as a superpower, belp settle the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of the principles of justice. But experience and dealings with a number of U.S. administrations proved that the sudden changes in U.S. policies were in hlame for Washingtoo not playing the effective role expected from it to establish just and permanent peace in the region.

His Majesty King Hussein explained that in dealing with seven U.S. presidents and nine secretaries of state, he witnessed continued breaking of promises and retracting of U.S. commitments to all initiatives and resolutions adopted to solve the crisis. He stressed that the U.S. administrations failure to fulfil their commitments and promises is due to Israel's intransigence, haughtiness and insistence on having peace its own way, and that is by

ness and insistence on having peace its own way, and that is by retaining regional gains and expansion in Arab territories.

The Arabs are determined to regain Jerusalem and the occupied territories. This determination is based on justice which imposes on the United States to work for the achievement of peace based on the Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories and

the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

the state of the s

Clunk, click... on every trip

By Dr. Majdi Sabri

THE ROYAL Scientific Society (RSS) was last week the veoue of a seminar oo the use of car safety belts in Jordan. The seminar, jnintly organised by the RSS and the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents, was atteoded by about 70 persons, most nf whom took an active part in the lively debate.

The three-hour debate was concluded with a unanimous recommendation for the compulsory use of car seat belts and to probibit the seating of children in front-seats of cars. The recommendation was good news to those quarters working for lowering Jordan's high rate of fatalities and serious injuries caused by road accidents, which in 1980 alone claimed 447 lives.

The high fatality rate could be partly attributed to the lack of using seat belts. Although most cars in this country are fitted with seat belts, they are generally oot worn. One reasoo might be that many people think of accidents as something which only happen to others. Another reason could be that some people are unaware of the advantages of seat belts or they find them uncomfortable to wear. It seems, however, that Jordanians are not yet coovinced of the value of seat belts despite the fact that their effetiveness has been proven theoretically and practically. It is now known that seat belts, if properly woro, could have the probability of serious injury.

Research work carried nut at the British Road Research Laboratory showed that from a sample of 800 road accidents the overall ejection rate was only 4%, while in fatal accident about 30% of the victims were ejected.

The serious injuries arise due to ejected car occupants striking parts of the vehicle, such as windscreens and boonets, hefore impacting the road surface or other external objects.

Wearing seat belts prevents, ejection, reduce the onset deceleration rate and protect the wearer from the severe results of the initial jerk as well as the secondary impacts. It also helps the driver to maintain control especially in cases where he is thrown about the vehicle and insign cootrol

because of disorientation.

The introduction of legislation to eoforece wearing seat belts io developed countries has resulted in marked reduction in fatal and serious injuries. But the introduction of legislation was not, by itself, sufficient to convince people to wear seat belts. In most cases, it was preceded by educational camapigns skilfully orchestrated to reach almost all

members of the public and foster safety consciousness. Drivers in some countries were also encouraged to wear seat belts by reducing fines for driving nffences committed by them if they were wearing their seat belts at the time.

It is believed that, before enforcing the use of seat belts, Jordan oeeds a well-organised, educational campaign to promote road safety in general and to stress the necessity of using car seat belts. Television in particular could play a major role in this endeavour.

In Britain for example, Jimmy Saville, the famous TV, personality, frequently appears on commercials to advise the public on using safety belts, pointing to the unfortunate

results of the lack of their use.

Some of our popular TV personalities (or even Arab comedians) could be very successful in conveying to the public the right message in the right way. Schools and other educational establishments could also play an effective

In the meantime, it is important to remember that the seat belt is but one of several safety requiremeots. Attention should also be given to other essential requirements such as conducting regular mechanical tests for vehicles and improving road designs and traffic eogineering methods.

Europeans at a loss for words

By Sidney Weilund

Rewers

LONDON — European common market governments are finding it hard to explain publicly why four of them want to join a Middle East peacekeeping force, nfficials have said.

They said failure to agree on a jnint statement has delayed annuncements that Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands have all agreed in principle to take part in the U.S.directed Sinai force.

Officials of the 10 European Ecoonmic Community (EEC) nations said it had proved "pretty complicated" to draw up a joint political statement endorsing the four-nation involvement.

The statement, confidently expected last week, had been held up "because of all sorts of balancing exercises," they said.

The EEC countries are seek-

The EEC countries are seeking a formula backing the expansion of the peace force while still placating Arab leaders who are bitterly opposed to the Camp David peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

The 2,500-man peace force

The 2,500-man peace force was provided for under the 1979 treaty and will patrol the Sinai when Israel hands back the last part of the occupied territory to Egypt oo April 25.

EEC sources in Brussels and London said the new Greek Socialist government had withheld approval of a draft statement because of concern that it might alienate Arab opinion.

But diplomats in London said other EEC nations, including France, also had reservations and were arguing for a careful balance in the statement that would be acceptable to all sides.

They said the EEC's dilemma was to find a way of endorsing the four-nation participation in the peace force while making it clear this did not mean approval of the Camp David peace drive.

The EEC also wants to stress there is no change in its own peace initiative for the Middle East. This was launched last year and calls fur inclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in peace talks.

EEC leaders say their peace effort is intended to complement the U.S.-backed Camp David process which they regard as incomplete because it has no Arab support except from Egypt.

While hesitant about joining the Sinai force, the four governments believe European participation is oow essential to help shore up Egypt's new president, Mr. Hosni Mubarak, and to ensure that Israeli withdrawal from Sinai goes ahead as planned.

President Anwar Sadat's assassination last month raised doubts in Israel about the future of the peace process, and some Israelis have argued that Israel should hang on to the Sinai.

Britain believes it is vital for Middle East peace that the Sinai handover should be completed, and that European involvement in the peace force can help ensure this happens.

can help ensure this happens.
Italy announced last week
that it was ready to join the
force, but Britain, France and

the Netherlands have delayed

announcements while awaiting agreement on the EEC statement.

Syria, Libya, Lebanon and other Arab states have attacked the idea of European involvement, and EEC sources suggested action might be delayed until Lord Carrington. Britain's foreign secretary, explained the plan in Saudi Arabia.

Both the European initiative and the Saudi plan have been vignrously condemned by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

British sources said there was widespread concern that the peace fnrce decision should not be misunderstood by Arab states.

Greek diplomats believe the government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, which is strongly pro-PLO, is unlikely to veto an EEC statement if it proves acceptable to all other community nations.

Some officials said it was conceivable that European participatinn in the peace force might be reassessed if it were impossible tn agree on an accompanying EEC statement.

Originally, it was hoped agreement on the statement would be reached before Lord Carrington left for Saudi Arabia.

"At ooe point, it looked as if all we would be able to agree on would be a very weak statement, but now I hope that it will turn out to have a little more meat," one official said."

Other officials said they were reluctant to predict when the problem would be solved but hoped it would be soon. Last week, they said it was "a matter of days, not weeks."

Condition of universities in the occupied territories

Following is the second part of the full text of a report prepared by a committee of five professors at Hebrew University, who were called to discuss the condition of universities in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. Members of the committee are Ruth Gavison (Law), Yehshua Kolodny (Geology), David Kretchmer (Law), Eliezar Rabinovitch (Physics), Menachem Yaari (Economics). The third part of the report will appear in tomorrow's Jordan Times.

Thus, since the establishmeot of the institutions the reciprocal relations between them and the military government were limited for the most part to events of a negative sort in which the military governmeot was engaged in a struggle, with one or another of the universities, or vice versa. In addition, the military government as the sovereign authority in the Territories aimed to achieve legal regulation of academic activity in the Territories. To that end, it set up a

committee which considered the problem for a considerable period. The legal position of the universities was regulated, in the case of the West Bank, by means of Order 854, issued by the Command of Judea and Samaria on July 6, 1980. The committee knows of no analogous order pertaining to the Gaza Strip. Order 854 has wider ranging implications and its issuance was one reason for convening this committee. Therefore, we are devoting a separate section to the order and the legal nuestions connected with it. (See 7 below). According to the security legislation, the military government has

wide powers which are sometimes exercised exclusively over academic institutions. The most notable and harsh example is the closing of a university, by instructing the administrator to order cessation of all teaching activities and research, and to prevent studeots an faculty members from entering the premises. (There is a difference between closing a university and closing off of the area in which a university is located). Within the jurisdiction of the Judea and Samaria Command, there have been at least five closures of universities for varying periods, Birzeit University leading with three closures, once (May 1979) for a period of more than two months. Closure of universities is a step taken, in almost every case. after serious disturbances oo campus or around the campus in which studeots studying at that university were involved, and sometimes faculty members as well. There was one exception to this pattern: on November 13, 1980, Birzeit University was closed for a week after the military government blamed the university administration for delaying the cancellation of 'Palestine Week'. The military government's verion was that the eveots were supposed to be called off the afternoon of the day on which the order was issued, while the uoiversity administration claimed that immediate cancellation of activities could not be carried out and that the activities in question were to be called off by eveoing of the same day. In any event, there is no disagreement over the fact that closing the university was intended as a punishment.

In other cases of closing a university, the military government justified its actions, both orally and in writing, in terms of punishing the institution for con-compliance with established corms. As meotioned, the procedure was used in most cases following serious incidents and disturbances, and there is no donht that in those cases closure was not only in order to 'punish' hut also in order to calm tempers and prevent repetition of those disturbances. But in most cases it is difficult to tell where prevention and punishment begins. It must be clearly stated that closing a university as punishment is simply an act of collective punishment and as such is unacceptable in principle. As for closing the university as a preventive measure, the committee's opinion is that the military government has more than sufficient means (including such stringent measures as bringing troops to the campus or imposing a curfew on the locale of the university) to prevent disturbances and the committee heard no convincing reason why, if the military government were prevented from closing the university, it would be hampered in any significant way from preventing disturbances of the peace.

Another point of friction between the military government and the universities coocerns the government's treatment of requests for eotry permits and work permits for teachers whom the universities recruit from outside the Territories.

There have been cases in which the military government has refused ao cotrance permit to someone whom the university wished to employ as a faculty member. Although it was not possible to investigate each of these cases, the committee believes that in these cases the military government bas lovoked procedures applied to all requests for entry to the Territories (in enforcing its visa policy) and that it has not applied a policy exclusively to the universities. In addition we view granting universities in the Territories permission to employ teachers from Arab countries as a positive step on the part of the military government which supports young universities which lack local teachers. However, there have been a few cases in which someone bas been allowed entry to the Territories and has been free to travel without restrictions but has not been allowed to serve as a faculty member. In these cases it is very difficult to argue that the acts of the siditary government reflect a general policy and not a policy aimed exclusively at the universities. Moreover, if the government allows someone to enter and move about freely, one would infer that the government regards that person as no danger to security. Preveoting such a person from joining the university staff can't be based on security considerations and it iovolves unwarranted interference by the military government in the personnel policies of academic institutions. As mentioned, the oumbet of these cases is small. (The committee learot of three)

In cootrast, the problem exists of delays by the military government in dealing with requests from the universities concerning employment of faculty from abroad. The administration must submit an application for a work permit for every faculty member who doesn't have a local identity card, whether the person had a work permit in the past and is already serving as an active faculty member, or is someone the university wishes to employ for the first time. In many cases, the military government delays answering these requests for months, and only after repeated written appeals. Thus sometimes when the school year begins many faculty members are still not sure of their legal status. Beyond the question of proper administration, which our committee doesn't consider itself authorized to evaluate, such practices serve to sharpen resentments and bitterness, which could easily be avoided.

Another point of friction, where it is also difficult to know whether the delays constitute interference with academic freedom or a 'normal' result of administrative difficulties, concerns extending the framework of studies. At Bethlehem University, we were informed that the military government refused to allow the creation of additional departments beyood those that were permitted wheo the university was established. This forces the institution to broadeo the scope of studies in a rather constrained way, or alternatively to give up its expansion entirely. In this category of complaints we include the complaint of the Trustees of Najah University io Nablus regarding a series of delays involving building permits for the new campus near Nablus. These delays limit and interfere with expansion of the university's programme of studies. We didn't run into similar problems at Birzeit University which is now building its new campus at some distance from its old campus, which oo longer meets the needs of a growing university.

It is axiomatic that academic activity can't take place without free access to books, journals and documents. Where security censorship exists (as in Israel) the objective is generally to prevent publication of material which can damage state security and oot to prevent access to already-published materials. The military government maintains censorship which is aimed at this second objective; an order exists prohibiting distribution and possession of certain books. We were unable to obtain a list of these books from any official source, despite many requests. We were informed, however, by official sources that the list includes some 648 books nearly all printed in Arabic. The censor revises the list from time to time. The censor (or those authorized by him) are empowered to prevent the eotry of banned books into the Territories by checking at border posts. On more than one occasion the military government has held up a hundle of books for checking and has then allowed through only approved books. In some cases the books which have not been approved are held at border posts to be returned later to the seller. In other cases attempts have been made to ease the procedure by prior checking of lists, or checking the books at the universities themselves before they are catalogued. There bave also been cases where the disapproved books have disappeared and the addressee has been unable to retrieve the

purchase price, let alone the VAT tax which has already been paid. In coonection with censorship of books, it appears that the process has been evenly applied to the whole population. The committee's view is, however, that those chiefly affected are the academic institutions. Even if, for the sake of argument, we grant that there is justification in certain cases for a policy of prohibiting the distribution and possession of books, there is still room to demand that the policies not apply to academic institutions.

The only instance known to the committee where the military government carried out a "book search" occurred at Najah University in Nahlus of February J1, 1981. (According to an official announcement by the military government, the search uncovered nothing). Oceasionally, a search for 'prohibited newspapers' take

The argument in favour of prohibiting possession or distribution of certain books is that these books may be used as a means of incitement. Those who make the claim ignore the fact that incitement is illegal, and the moment a book is used for inciting, the person who so uses the book can be charged with transgressing the law. On the other hand, and book, no matter how poisonous, is a source of legitimate information for academic purposes, and more than once poisonous books have served as documentary material of value in academic research.

It is appropriate here to meotion the question of periodicals. There are newspapers, particularly daily papers in Arabic (most of which are published in East Jerusalem), whose distribution is prohibited in the Territories. With regard to other Arabic-language newspapers, the military government has no official policy of prohibiting their entry into the Territories. Nevertheless, there is evidence of the existence of an unofficial policy of repeated delays and red tape wherever one of the universities requests permission to bring books from an Arab country to its library. Even after the military government weeds out the banned journals from a list submitted by the university, acquiring the noo-banned items has not been possible, because of this unofficial policy.

Up to this point we have given details coocerning areas of conflict and mutual complaints between the universities and the military government. As we mentioned to our opening remarks, it is important to stress that in at least three major areas of academic activity—admission of students, setting curricula and budgeting—the com-

mittee's impression was that there has been no real friction between the military government and the universities.

a) Admissinn of Students:

Although complaints of interference by the authorities are heard. the committee's impression was that io geoeral the universities set the standards for admission and act oo them with no outside interference. (One reservation is, of course, that all students from outside the region must get permission to enter the region). To the best of our knowledge, the only controversy between the military government and the university arose when the authorities expressed disapproval of benign discrimination of candidates who had been imprisoned or in administrative delention. Birzeit University apparently permits those imprisoned for security offenses on who were under administrative detection to be admitted with a lower grade on the admissions examination than other applicants. The reason given the committee in justification of this policy was that those who were imprisoned or detained were adversely affected in their studies and academic attainments. It is no surprise that the authorities disapprove of this policy: nonetheless, it was our impression that they acted with restraint in this matter, and limited themselves to expressions of

h) Setting the Curriculum:

The universities in the Territories enjoy full freedom in setting curricula (within the permitted frameworks) and in selecting the material to be included in courses. There have been no attempts to cancel courses or restrict what is studied, and this includes subjects which the authorities regard as sensitive. The authorities limit access of the universities to radioactive materials. However, the committee does not view this as being, motivated by a desire to interfere in the course of studies, but as a precaution resulting from the absence of general procedures regarding use of an access to such materials. While the universities, as mentioned, enjoy full freedom to set courses, of study, there is evidence that military government personnel have sometimes threatened to cancel or limit that freedom. Such threats, if made, do damage even if to all concerned there is no intention of acting on them.

c) Budgetary Policy:

Although some of the funding sources for the universities are certainly not to the liking of the military government, it has so far shown no tendency to interfere with the budget policy of these

7. The Legal Situation and Order 854:

7.1 . The Situation in Jordan before 1967:

In Jordaoian law there is no general statute governing the establishmeot and activity of institutions of higher education. The only university in Jordan in 1967 -- the University of Amman -- was governed by a special statute. On the other hand, Jordanian Law No. 16 of 1964 governs other educational institutions, from kindergartens through post-high school education institutions requiring less than four years. That law states, among other matters that:

 Private educational institutioos require permits from the Jordanian Ministry of Educatioo.

2. No one may be employed as a teacher, whether io public or private institutions, without a teaching permit from the Ministry of Education; that permit is granted on the basis of academic qualification and evaluation of teaching ability. The Minister of Education is empowered, on the basis of a recommendation of the Committee for Educational Liceosing to cancel the teaching permit of a teacher if convicted of a "moral crime".

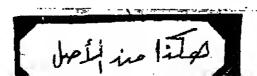
Teachers are forbidden to be members of a political party or to take part in party activities, whether inside the educational institution or outside.

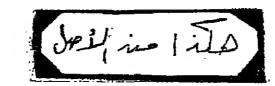
4. A special committee -- the Supreme Committee -- supervises curricula and textbooks in educational institutions. That committee includes among its members, representatives of the Ministry of Educatioo, of the University of Amman, of the liberal professions and education experts.

7.2. Developments after 1967:

a) Background:

shortly after the Israeli forces entered the West Bank, the powers of the Supreme Committee and the Minister of Education were transferred to a military government officer, called the "superviser", who applied Law No. 16 to pre-university educational institutions. Since then, as described in the general section of this report, several of the post-high school institutions have developed into institutions granting academic degrees that require a four-year study period leading to a bachelor's degree. That Law No.16 was not meant to apply to these institutions is clear: it states specifically that it does not apply to the University of Amman, the ooly university in Jordan wheo the law was passed: and it provides that it applies only to educational institutions in which the course of studies is less than four years. Consequently, universities in the Territories were governed by no law at all.





ECONOMY

IMF to lend India \$5.8b

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in the largest and one of the most controversial deals in its history, is expected to approve a \$5.8 billion loan for India on Monday, according to monetary SOUTCES.

The fund's executive board will meet on Monday to take final action on the three-year financial arrangement following months of discussions between India and the funti management against a backdrop of public debate and political pressures

The United States, the largest fund member, is expected to approve the loan although it is certain to raise a number of questions to make certain that India is prepared to take the tough reform measures needed to heal its economic ills.

Fund member countries have been making increasing demands on the agency's finances because many of them have been pressed by economic recession, energy costs and other problems.

The loan sets a number of stringent conditions including a requirement to keep tight control on fiscal and monetary spending and give greater emphasis to the private sector, the sources said.

It has become a political issue in India where there has been debate on whether the country should have to accept what some Indian politicians view as unwarranted IMF interference in the country's domestic economic as a condition for the loan.

The laon has also brought complaints from a number of smaller developing nations who are worried that the Indian loan will have such an adverse impact on IMF resources that there will be less for

Concern about IMF finances has increased in recent years in proportion to demand for its assistance and there are fears that the huge needs of China, which joined the fund last April, will put further pressure on resources.

Hungary has now requested membership of the fund and sources in Warsaw have said that Poland has opened discussions that could lead to membership,

WHO aide assails 'drug colonialism'

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (R) - A World Health Organisation nfficial accused international pharmaceutical firms today of "drug colonialism" in developing coun-

Dr. B.B. Gaitonde, the organisation's regional adviser in India, told a medical seminar that a few transnational firms controlled the market in drugs through a network of financial, research, adver-

tising and political relations. He said most developing countries had no drug policy and the regulations they had enacted were often contradictory. He alleged that the transnationals, by a barrage of advertisements, brand names, packages, medical representatives and sale effort, had been reaping huge profits while ignoring the interests of the peo-

Throughont South-East Asia, barring Singapore, where the situation was complex, there was no national drug industry producing hulk drugs, Dr. Gaitonde said.

In Tanzania, the transnationals had employed one medical represectative for every four doctors and in some Latin America coun-

Bleak food prospects

ROME, Nov. 7 (R) — The outlook for the world's starving has improved in the short term but overall prospects remain hleak. the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said today.

In a document presented to FAO's 21st hiennial conference which opened today, the agency said that althnugh the immediate situation was noticeably better, some regions of the world still suffered grave shortages.

"Food production in Africa and the Near East has been disappointing in 1981 and has failed to match the increase in population," the document said.

"Agricultural trade is adversely affected by the current world recession...in other cases protectionism is inhibiting (its) growth."

More food aid was badly needed hut real levels of support were in decline, the document

The pound for the pocket

Britain is to have a £1 coin. Slightly smaller than the present five pence piece. (22 millimetres in diameter), it will be round, and made of a yellow metal alloy. It might even end up looking a bit like the gold sovereigns of the days of nld. But, as BBC World Service described, that's where the similarity ends.

First of all, the new coin, due to come into circulation in 1983, will not be made nf gold, but nf some sort of alloy as yet undecided, that will simply look yellow. Secondly, the gold sovereigns fetch £110 each these days; whereas the modern pound sterling, whether it's a dirty piece of paper or a shiny new coin, is worth only a third nf the value it held 10 years ago.

Nigel Lawson, financial secretary to the treasury, explained why the government have decided to introduce a £1 com.

"First of all, there is a greater and greater use of vending machines, slot machines, nf one kind and another. It's useful to have a £1 com for that. And London Transport in particular, 1 understand, believe that the queues at the underground sta-

The nther thing is that the £1 note is getting rather grubby. Its life is now down to nine months. and as well as avoiding grubby notes, although the notes will run , alongside the coin for sometime. it does mean that we will be able to make in the long run savings on cost through not having to print all

these notes. The idea is that the £1 coins would have a life expectancy of something up tn forty years, so that although they would mitially be more expensive to produce, they would pay for themselves quite quickly.

The reactions to the suggestion nf a £1 coin have been fairly predictable. London Transport and vending machine firms are delighted, having pressed for this change for sometime now. On the nther hand, the National Consumer Council has expressed fears that the higher value coins might encourage some people to put their prices up, by rounding those prices up to £1 for the slot machines.

And as fnr the general public....well, the reactions are pretty mixed. They range from a common complaint, that a pocket full of coins is quite heavy enough

the bitter observation that it probahly doesn't matter anyway since £1, be it note or coin, is getting to be worth less and less.

In fact, it is not so long ago that the British public had to adapt to the seven-sided 50 pence piece, that replaced the ten-shilling or 'ten-bob' note. And not a few people remember that old note, floppy and brown as it was, with some nostalgia.

But it turns nut of course, that the nostalgia is once again for the fact that there was a time when a ten-boh note actually bought something. Nowadays, in spite of early protests, the fifty pence piece has been accepted, and most people assume that they'll get used to a£1 coin too. In fact, going over to a £1 coin is in keeping with tradition, because the £1 note didn't arrive on the scene until late

There is also to be a 20 pence coin issued in 1982, a year before the £1. At present, no coins exist between 10p and 50p, so the 20p will bridge that gap.

Meanwhile, the final design for the £1 coin is up for tender. Designers, members of the public.... anyone can submit their idea of a good design. The choice will lie ultimately with the Queen, after the Royal Mint and a committee headed by Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh have drawn up a short list.

BBC London Letter

Rawanda seeks Kuwaiti aid

KUWAIT, Nov. 7 (R) - President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rawanda arrived today for twoday state vish apparently seeking econnmic aid from Kuwait, according to nfficials.

He will confer with the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, on hilateral issues and have talks with other nfficials nn possible assistance to development projects in the central African country, the nfficials said.

Japan to spend \$46m on computer development

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (R) — The Japanese government plans to spend about 10.5 hillion yen (\$46 million) over three years on developing a new generation of computers with Japanese industry, according to a spokesman for the ministry of international trade

and industry. The new computer series, to be called the Fifth Generation, would be developed over some 10 years. In the first three financial years beginning oext April 1, the scheme would concentrate on parts to be used to assemble the final models.

said, more funds would be forth- giveo.

coming for developing subsystems and finally the creation of a tntal system capable of storing vast amounts of data, acting almost as an artificial brain and able to talk and read any language through small lightweight terminals. The Fifth Generation com-

puter, which will use ultra large scale circuits, is so called because the first computers used tubes, the second generation semiconductors, the third integrated circuits and the fourth large-scale circuits

No details, of the companies In later years, the spokesman that will be involved have yet been

tries, one for every two physicians, tions will be very much less if we to push sales, he said. have a £1 com. Plan for nuclear subs to transport gas mooted

Gabon to host UNCTAD meeting GENEVA, Nov. 7 (R) — Gabon has been recommended as bost for the next United Nations Conference oo Trade and Development (UNCTAD), after Cuba withdrew its offer in the face of threatened United States boycott, according to an UNCTAD spokesman.

UNCTAD's 122-nation governing board approved the proposal in a late sitting Thursday night. It now goes to the U.N. General The meeting, setting the organisation's goals for the next four

vears, is cheduled for May to June, 1983, at dates yet in he fixed. The spokesman said a planning team would visit Libreville this month to hold talks with the authorities oo conference facilities. An estimated 3,500 delegates attended the last UNCTAD conference in .

After Cuba's withdrawal, Gabon was the only state to come forward as a candidate for the forthcoming conference.

GROTON, Connecticut, Nov. 7 (R) - A fleet of giant nuclearpowered submarines could be used to transport liquid natural gas from the Arctic to customers in North America and Europe, according to proposals by a major American submarine builder.

Supporters of the plan say submarine-tankers would be economically competitive with surface ice-breaking tankers and much cheaper than a pipeline. But a Canadian scientist says the plan is dangerous because submarines could strike icebergs.

The scheme was presented at a scientific conference in Hamburg,

West Germany, by Takis Veliotis, general manager, of Electric Boat (EB), which huilds the Trident nuclear submarine for the U.S. navy, and Spencer Reitz, the shipyard's deputy general manager.

They say suhmarines, unlike surface ships, can deliver a constant volume of liquid natural gas without regard to ice and weather conditions. Their plan calls for a fleet of 14

nuclear-powered or 17 methanegas fuelled tankers at a cost of \$700 million to \$725 million each. Each would be 1,470 feet (450

metres) long and would carry the

fuel in six 341-foot (104 metre)

cylindrical cargo tanks.

The nuclear submarine tanker would displace 700,000 tons and the non-nuclear version 847,000, compared with less than 500,000 tons displaced by the largest supertankers now afloat.

Mr. Veliotis said be included the methane-powered snhmarine because of possible constraints imposed by the U.S. nuclear regulatory commission on a tanker carrying liquid natural gas. Canadian scientist and author

Basil Jackson called the plan highly hazardous and added: "It is only a matter of time before something will happen."

He said a submarine could strike an iceberg or an abstacle projecting down from the surface and that the dangers were made

worse by frequent arctic storms. But a spokesman for EB said the submarine idea was the safest method of transporting natural gas from the Arctic. Emmett Holt, EB's assistant

general manager for public affairs, said: "Mnre than adequate technology and experience is

Electric Boat is a division of General Dynamics. Another division, Quincy Shipbuilding, designs liquid natural gas tankers.

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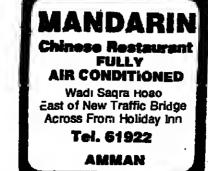














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SPORTS

Basketball League

Ahli, Orthodox to meet again to decide winner

AMMAN, Nov. 7 (J.T.) — In the last game of the Busketball. League, Al Ahli beat Orthodox Club 82-77. The game was played. tonight at the Yarmouk University gymnasic

Both teams have equal points from their home and away legs. Orthodox won at the first meeting.

According to the championship regulations, another game has to be played between the two teams to decide an outright winner for 1981 season. Eight clubs participated in the Basketball League this year, and the competition was played on a home and away basis.

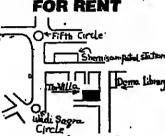
Karpov postpones 14th game

MERANO, Nov. 7 (R) — Soviet Chess champion Anatoly Karpov postponed his 14th world championship game today against challenger Viktor Korchnoi.

Karpov still leads 4-2 in the series and needs only two wats to retain the title. But Korchnoi's victory yesterday breathed new life. into his efforts to wrest the title from his long-standing rival. The 14th game, which was due to start tonight, will now begin on

Monday.





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843004 or 69304 inquiry at the villa

Holmes disposes of Supes in 11

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — Renaldo Snipes said his fight against Larry Holmes would be history repeating itself, then the challenger almost made it happen last night.

Thirty years ago in Pittsburgh, Jersey Joe Walcott, a 6-1 underdog, won the heavyweight title with a one-punch knockout of Ezzard Charles in the seventh mund.

Last night at the civic arena, Snipes caught Holmes flush on the jaw with an overhead right in the wenth round. As the crowd of 14,103 roared, Holmes crashed to the canvas on his side.

Holmes got up quickly, then wobbled back to a neutral corner. But the World Boxing Council champion kept his poise, got through the round and then topped Snipes with a burrage of right hands in the 11th round, causing referee Rudy Ortega to jump in and halt the fight at 1:05 of the round.

wooly happenings, including a he had no business stopping the

scuffle in which Snipes was accidentally stabbed in his left arm by a pair of scissors, which required his going to a hospital.

Snipes was taken to the central medical centre and hospital, where he required about 40 stitches in his arm. Snipes was released from the hospital about two hours later and as he was wheeled out, his arm in a sling, a reporter asked him how he felt. "All right," he said.

The doctor who stitched up Snipes, Dr. Paul Kim, said: "He's all right. He cut some of the lower muscles. He was very lucky that nn arteries were touched." Kim said that Saipes won't be

boxing "for at least two months." He said the cut was to inches wide and an inch deep. When Ortega stopped the fight, many in the crowd boosed and

Snipes took a few steps after the

referee saying, 'no, no, no."
"It's a championship fight, isn't it," complained the Rev. Jimmy The end of the fight was the Williams, Snipes' trainer and beginning of a series of wild and father figure." I told him (Ortega)

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Referee Ortegal and Holmes away from Snipes and announcing the winner. (A.P. Tourney).

fight that agreed with Ortega's to the cause I wanted to put him down by the count. But he could have been hurt."

As the two fighers left the ring to he interviewed on national television, Snipes' manager, Nick in Snipes' manager, Nick in Snipes and announcing the winner support of the sixth round, Holm landed several more head shots. Snipes' cut, smudjing most of the champion's white trunks with blood. Then came the seventh are the shocking right hand.

Snipes did some clowning, be certainly didn't play any game And for a few seconds it looks like he might become a work.

vision, Snipes' manager, Nick Ratenni, got into an argument with Holmes, brother, Jake. A scuffle ensued that the two fighters were involved as was then that Snipes got cut by the scissors.

"He got cut by accident by a pair of scissors," said Ratenni. "Someone bumped into some-body behind him. The person behind him was the of his hand-lers holding the someons."

Holmes Pictors kept alive a \$10m payday in Moorenked

Gerry Cooney in March. For a moment in the seventh round, it looked like those millions were

going up in smoke.
Holmes, who was 32 years old danger and in the next round he last Tuesday, was in control of the fight in the first six rounds, employing his poise and finding

Snipes an easy target, especially in the fifth round. Holmes danced and jsbbedg Snipes suddenly caught Holmes with a right to the jaw, bringing a sinile to Snipes' face. But Holmes wiped that smile away with a blasting right hand that ripped the cr Snipes' left cye and he followed with a rollowed with a rollowed with a rollowed with the more head. sbots, but round.

picked up the 39th victory of his unbeaten career. It was the 11th title defence for Holmes and his 10th knockout, Itwas the 28th knockout of his

In the sixth round, Holmes

landed several more head shots at

Snipes' cut, smudjing most of the

champion's white trunks with

blood. Then came the seventh and

he certainly didn't play any games.

And for a few seconds it looked

like he might become a world

knock down, his poise came up the

fore. He cleared his head and

actually had the better of the

action for the remainder of the

and had a 7-cm advantage over

Snipes, 98-k, used his excellent

jab to control the tempo in the

eighth and ninth rounds.
But in the 10th, the challenger

landed that crashing right again.

This time he caught Holmes on the

side of the head and shook him.

But Holmes quickly moved out of

Holmes, who weighed 105-k

After Holmes got up after the

champion.

mund.

Snipes did some clowning, but

career. He earned \$1.1m. Snipes got his title shot with a controversial decision over Gerrie Coetzee of South Africa in a 10rounder in which he was twice knocked down. It was the third time Holmes was floored in his CRICET.

Snipes, who earned \$150,000, now has a 22-1 record and a lnt

United enjoying life at top

LONDON, N. 7 (R) — Free spending Max has been United continued to enjoy the to the full at the top of the real ish soccer First Division with sounding 5-1 win at Su.

United the first cover £3.5 million for the first season and the first se

Atkinson's continued

There was first good news for United, who have done to the 29 pointment Chest challengers Ipswich and Tottenham both

slipped up at home. Ipswich were beaten 3-2 by Welsh visitors Swansea, leaving both clubs with 26 points, while Tottenham went down 2-1 against West Bromwich to remain on 24

The 125th cross-city match between arch rivals Liverpool and Everton only came alive after a goalless first half.

Scottish international Kenny Dalglish scored twice within five minutes to put Liverpool two abead before Ian Rush added a

Everton, who finished the game with just 10 men after Eamon O'Keefe was sent off, scored a consolation in the last minute.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

⊕ 1981 by Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. South deals. NORTH **◆** A 10 VAK7

○ J752 **♣** A 8 4 3 EAST WEST **♦ J842** ♠ KQ7 ♥42 ♥ 10963 OAK10963 Q84

410952 Void SOUTH **9653** ♥QJ85 ♦ Void **◆KQJ76**

The bidding: South West North East Pass 1 ♦ 1 NT -Pass Pass 2 NT Pass Pass 4 + Pass 3 4 .5 + Pasa Pass Pass Opening lead: King ni .

The presence of high trumps in the dummy nften suggests a dummy reversal. Snmetimes, even nne high trump can be enough.

After North showed the equivalent of a one no trump npening hid with his nvercall, South cue-hid the opener's suit in an attempt to locate a 4-4 major fit. When North denied a major. South introduced his long suit, then went on to game when North

West led the king of diamonds and, when dummy appeared, declarer thnught the contract would be an absolute cinch It seemed that one or two spade tricks would be the only losers. But declarer received a rude jolt when, after ruffing the opening lead, he laid down a high trump from his hand and West showed out.

Nnw declarer could nnt draw all the trumps, for that would strip both his hand and dummy of trumps and leave him with only ten tricks. Nor could he play nn a crossruff, because he might not be able tn cash ennugh hearts to guarantee eleven tricks, and he might get nverruffed in spades.

Declarer found a neat way nut of his impasse. He crossed tn the king of hearts and ruffed a diamond with his remaining low trump. After cashing the queen-jack of trumps. declarer reentered dummy with the ace of spades and used the ace of clubs to draw East's last trump. From his hand, declarer discarded a

spade. It was now a simple matter for declarer to cash the ace of hearts and take two more heart tricks with his queenjack. That left him with just two spade insers, which he happily conceded to the

defenders. What South did was to increase his trump tricks to six hy using two of his trumps as ruffers and scoring fnur high trumps — the three honors in his hand and the ace in dummy. Added to four heart tricks and the ace of spades, that brought his total to

One goal saves El Salvador

TEGUCIGALPA, Nov. 7 (R) - El Salvador emerged from an incident-packed clash against Mexico with a 1-0 victory in the Central-North America and Caribbean (CONCACAF) section final of the World Soccer Cup last night.

eleven.

Six players were booked and one sent off as El Salvador snatched their first win in the six-nation group with a late goal by Hernandez.

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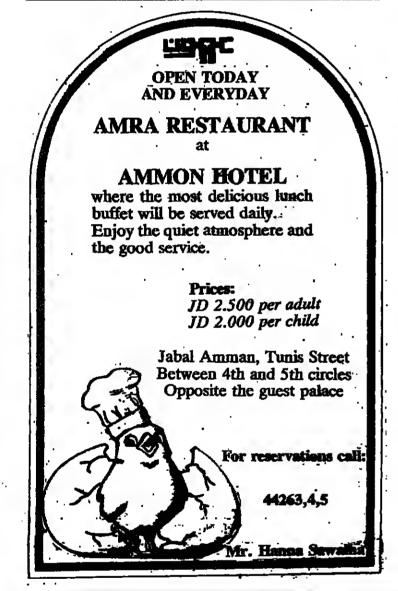
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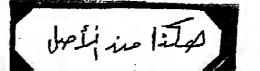
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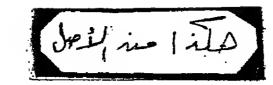
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TURKEY: THE CRUMBLING EDIFACE OF KEMALISM





FEATURES

Jneven pace of birth and death

*-ne prospect for the developent of a new generation of ntraceptive methods is bleak. sources for research are ossly inadequate, regulation excessive, and political presre against some of the choices 🦥 21 individuals seek is unrealis-

By Dr. Malcolm Potts

HE rapid growth in the world's pulation since World War II is the testimony to the fact that approved public health and pre-... ntive and curative medicine can use mortality rates to plummet. hy is it, then, that the technolty of birth control has not kept ice with that of death control? Although the media would have believe otherwise, the recent ogress of medicine has resulted st so much from fundamental scoveries, but from the sysmatic application of existing nowledge. Vaccination, anaesesia and antisepsis all date from e 19th century. DDT and 'orld War II. No additional life-.ving measures as significant as ese have come along since then. A great variety of antibiotics, anquillisers, diagnostic equipent and some well-publicised nt statistically insignificant dvances, such as organ translants, have been developed; but ancer remains an enigma and aere are still no drugs that are

ffective against viruses. In the contraceptive field, the ame 19th-century inventiveness xisted. Intra-uterine devices, urgical sterilisation, vacuumspiration abortion, spermicides and barrier methods of con-

Unscramble these four Jumbles,

INBOR

RINDE

GYFFIE

GRIDIF

traception were all used clinically before 1900. The basic facts of reproduction were unravelled and the potential of oral contraceptives understood and clearly described as early as 1920.

Yet, the introduction and dissemination of modern methods of contraception at a world level did not follow a logical path and were largely delayed until the last two decades: 50 years of possible medical progress in the field of fertility regulation were thrown away, because of the Christian Church.

Instead of hailing contraceptive developments, the West inhibited progress. The 19th century saw the introduction of laws forbidding abortion, which were exported to Latin America, Asia and Africa. The early 20th century saw IUDs fall into disrepute, doctors imposed arbitrary rules to deny the choice of sterilisation to millions who would have otherwise used it, and even simple research into spermicides was halted in a centre as prestigious as Oxford University.

It took the will and courage of 73-year-old Margaret Sanger (who had been sent to prison in 1916 for opening the first family planning clinic in New York) and the aged Mrs. McCormick to finally push oral contraceptives to a reality in the 1950's. Even as recently as the 1950's, the National Institutes of Health in America, which had already become the world's largest funder of medical research, was explicitly forbidden to enter the field of con-

When, in 1951, the Indian Minister of Health approached WHO for advice on family planning, he was given the sop of calendar rhythm. Even this mild excursion into reality created an

international crisis, with Catholic countries, led by Ireland, threatening to withdraw from the organisation if any aspect of family planning was pursued.

If the Pill had been available in the 1940s, as it could have been. and if a large section of western society had not systematically opposed family planning, then the Pill would have become a widely used non-prescription item like aspirin. If sterilisation and abortion had been appropriately handled, these choices would have been introduced into what were then colonial health services in the

1920's and 1930's. The world has a great deal of catching up to do in family planning. Less developed countries in particular have been placed in an invidious position as a result of the rigid and totally subjective perceptions that western history has forced upon the medical aspects of death and hirth consol.

Regulation '

Society's regulation of individual, professional freedom is a difficult and still evolving field, moulded by fashion as well as

When Banting and Best dis-covered insulin in 1922, they did limited experiments on a few dogs and then used the drug on a young diahetic. They saved their patient's life and received the Nobel Prize for their work.

Today, years of animal testing are mandatory, and every human. experiment must be reviewed at length by one or more ethical committees. Lives that were saved with a few months' effort in Bant-

Allowances for large families were dramatically boosted in Iraq in May, some by as much as 950 per cent. Child allowances now increase progressively for each child up to the tenth, and family allowances for some workers with large families are now equal to their basic salaries.

manent housing.

There are no official family planning services, although contraceptives, including Depo-Provera, are available on prescription. The only clinics are the six established by the Iraq Family Planning Association before 1974, when the Government ahruptly cancelled a WHO/UNFPA family planning project and

But the outlook for family planning is not entirely black. Another recent law specifically states that one of the functions of the maternal and child health services is the promotion of child successful literacy campaign is eradicating female illiteracy. Family life education is being introduced in the curricula of secondary schools for both boys and girls, and there have been positive developments in recent years in legislative measures to improve the status of women, concerning divorce, polygamy, inheritance and custody of children. And last year a social welfare law was passed introducing social security for the elderly and disabled.



Surely, you didn't expect me to answer it . . . my NAILS are wet."

Child allowance increases in Irag

At the same time, incentives have been introduced to encourage early marriage. Any male marrying under the age of 22 will be given a 500-dmar (\$1,500) grant plus a 500-dinar loan. For each child born part of the loan will be written off by the government. For students, the incentives are even more generous -- 750 dinars and come on top of free housing during their stay in college, free government transport and priority in their application for per-

stopped the FPA from opening further clinics.

many years until human use is approved.

ing's time are now lost during the

Again, the historic disjunction between death control and hirth control works against contraceptive development. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration requirements related to the introduction of a new drug entity can now cost up to \$50 million to fulfill and take up to 10 years of work before a product can be marketed. The patents on new drugs then only run for 17 years.

Drug companies, which have been the major source of innovations in the field of medicine, are withdrawing from the field of contraceptive development. Although it is theoretically possible that improved steroids might be discovered with, for example, less risk of blood clotting than the existing components of oral contraceptives, it is unlikely that any new steroids will be introduced in the next 10 or 20 years.

The situation is even bleaker in relation to developing drugs for human use that are known to be active at or around the time of implantation of a fertilised ovum. Although hiological knowledge exists, it is unlikely that any categories ory of contraceptives of this type will reach the market-place in the 20th century.

Although contraceptives represent only about one-twentieth of the total drug market in terms of profit, they attract most of the medico-legal suits. Multimillion-dollar awards have been made against contraceptive manufacturers when individuals have, or are thought to have, suffered serious adverse side-effects from contraceptive use. What began as a reasonable and necessary attempt to secure justice when negligence occurs, has turned into a crusade against large manufacturing companies in which the lawyers who argue the cases are commonly the main financial

beneficiaries.

The future may hold a number of new directions. The pendulum of governmental regulation, which swung from under-control in 1961 at the time of the thalidomide disaster to the over-control of the 1970's, may begin to return to a rational midpoint. Partnerships between government and private enterprise may arise, as occurs in the case of aircraft manufacturers and other complex technologies that require multi-million-dollar investments.

It is to be hoped that a more equitable system of compensating those who suffer rare adverse effects from any drug may be developed. Society should extend reasonable care to those unfortunate enough to suffer injury, hut individuals must also understand that most of life's choices carry with them a tiny risk, whether they are skiing down a mountain slope or using a contraceptive. The problems of drug reg-

ulation undoubtedly vary among countries. The hackground pattem of endemic disease differs. the risks of childhirth can be 100 times greater in some developing than developed countries, and the availability or non-availability of legal abortion is another determinant of what contraceptives need to be available and how they should be distributed. The current controversy over the injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera illustrates some of the politics of drug regulation and the problems of handling what must always be insufficient data according to the varying needs of different coun-

In the last analysis, everyone must understand that every new drug and device is an experiment on our own species: risks can be kept low but never eliminated.

Culture

Scientific medicine has run into

western culture. Nineteenthcentury clergymen said that anaesthetics and vaccination were immoral and against the teachings of the Bible. Today, family planning is going through some of the

a century or more ago. No doubt our descendants will look upon some of the current discussions concerning voluntary sterilisation and abortion as equally anachronistic.

One indication of the need for contraceptive technology to catch up to other areas of medical technology is the fact that, even in the 1980's, there is no contraceptive that is sufficiently predictable that all individuals can achieve their fertility goals for a lifetime merely by its use. For example, if 1.000 women have the children they want by the age of 30 and they all elect to use an IUD. then 200-300 will have at least one unwanted pregnancy before their menopause.

Conversely, the option of early safe abortion alters the usefulnes of a wide range of reversible con-

traceptives and could set new several conflicts with religion and goals in contraceptive development. For example, the most effective methods of contraception, such as Pills and IUDs often have the most side-effects for the reason that they have a variety of biological actions. same conflicts as death control did Therefore, in turn, they often have only moderate continuation rates. If methods of contraception were designed with acceptability being judged as important, or more

> Basically, current research goals in contraception are often set to meet corporate goals and the perceived needs of society rather than the expressed needs of individuals. An alternative policy might, in the long term, lead to fewer total unwanted pregnancies and fewer induced abortions.

important, than effectiveness,

then new options might be intro-

To sum up, the world is unlikely to get the improved methods it desperately needs and undoubtedly deserves unless it undergoes some major changes in attitudes.

People news features

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Jumbles: PARTY WHOSE ESTATE FERVID Answer: What you might get from a waitress— "A STEW, SIB"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

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YOU FADE BACK TO PASS, AND I COME RUNNING AROUND AND GRAB THE BALL

AUCTIONEER LOOKED.

Now arrange the circled letters to

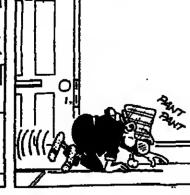
torm the surprise answer, as sug-gested by the above cartoon.





Andy Capp









flutt 'n' Jeff







FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 8, 1981

YOUR DAILY from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to delve deeply into philosophical studies and benefit from the knowledge. Accept conditions as they are and don't worry about something you cannot change.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Use your hunches more and get right answers to difficult problems. The one you love has high expectations, so don't disappoint.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Try to please loyal friends instead of being too preoccupied with personal worries. Show thoughtfulness for others. GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Good day to be of real ser-

vice to those who have done you favors in the past. Sidestep one who likes to impose on you. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A fine time to

engage in amusements that will relieve stress and strain of the past week. Be more cheerful. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You may find it difficult to gain the facts you desire, but persevere and all will turn

out to your advantage. Relax tonight. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Go to wherever you can for the knowledge that appeals to you. Plan the new week wisely so you can accomplish more.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study your financial and property interests well and know exactly where you stand. Plan a better course for the future.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Show others that you are a serious thinker and can solve knotty problems. Avoid a foe who is detrimental to your progress

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Meditating about whatever has been difficult to solve in the past can help you find the right solution. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Some personal aim

you have can now be attained by pursuing it in a positive manner. Express happiness. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study every angle of your regular work and strive to be more efficient in the

future. Take no risks with your reputation. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You need to apply yourself more to gain your true aims. Sidestep one who likes to take advantage of your good nature.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one who can figure out every angle of difficult problems and come up with the rights answers most of the time. Give the best education you can afford and then this can become a most successful life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Sidney L. Robbins

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WORLD

Warsaw 'big three' talks fruitful, Jaruzelski says

WARSAW, Nov. 7 (A.P.) — Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, in his first published comments on his historic meeting with Solidarity's Lech Walesa and Roman Catholic Archbishop Jozef Glemp, said the "momentous" summit created "favourable conditions" for solving Poland's crisis, it was reported

Wednesday's meeting in Warsaw. Gen. Jaruzelski said. improved prospects "for the construction of a front of national accord, improvement of the social climate, and consolidation of Socialist reconstruction within the framework of constitutional principles of a Socialist state," the

daily Zycie Warszawy reported. Earlier, Mr. Walesa had said through a spokesman that the fact the meeting took place was "reason for many people in Poland and to regain lost hope for... solving of our every prob-

The archhishop, spiritual leader of Poland's 32 million Roman Catholics, said during a visit to Rome following the tripartite conference, "the situation is clearing up. I'm a little more optimistic."

Mr. Walesa, the elected leader of the 9.5 million member union, said yesterday in a statement that Solidarity was willing to make some concessions in talks next week with the government on rebuilding the country's shattered economy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (Agen-

ries) — A delegation from the National Association of Arab

Americans (NAAA) plans to

leave Washington today for a

month-long tour of the Arab

An announcement from the

association's headquarters in

Washington said the delegation

will meet with government offi-

cials in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the

United Arah Emirates, Qatar,

World.

Iraq and Syria.

The statement, issued after a strategy meeting in Gdansk of the union's 11-member presidium, did not state what the concessions

might be. The independent union, however, remained unable to get about 150,000 members to end their wildcat strikes and return to their jobs and coal mines in southern Poland.

Polish radio said that strike tensions were "rising" in the southwest province of Zielona Gora, where a strike by more than 150,000 workers was in its 16th day today.

Coal miners in Sosnowiec were in their 10th day of their walkout over a chemical throwing incident in which 50 people were hospitalised. The miners are demanding the resignation of local government officials, and a government committee to investigate

the attack.

Arab Americans tour Mideast

In Vatican City, meanwhile, Pope John Paul II, in a reunion with thousands of Poles, said today he can't hide his deep feelings for his native land and that an

Heading the delegation will be

NAAA President Robert W.

Thahit and NAAA Board Chair-

The announcement said the

delegation will discuss the political

attitudes of the U.S. government

with regard to Middle East issues.

will review the effects and impli-

cations of the sale of air defence

equipment to Saudi Arabia and

will review emerging U.S. gov-

ernment attitudes toward achiev-

ing a comprehensive peace in the region.

invitation to return next year is hard to resist.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, formally extended the invitation for the Pope to visit Poland in 1982 for the 600th anniversary of the hlack Madonna at Jasna Gora, Poland's holiest shrine.

The Vatican said 4,000 Poles and people of Polish extraction. here for the inauguration of a hostel for Polish pilgrims, met with the Pope in the special audience at the Paul VI auditorium.

Swedes praise their leaders for handling of sub crisis

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 7 (A.P.) -Swedes gave their government high grades today for its firm stand against the Soviet Union and its handling of the 10-day drama involving. a Soviet submarine believed armed with nucleartipped torpedos.

A public opinion poll published today in the Stockholm daily, Dagens Nyheter, showed that 54 per cent of those interviewed said the Swedish government handled the incident "quite well," and 14 per cent said "very well."

In answer to the question, "How strong a military defence should the Swedes have today?" 37 per cent said "stronger," and per cent said the neutral nation's defence should be "ahout as strong as today's.

Thousands of angry Swedes and Danes held demonstrations yesterday after the Soviet sub was escorted out of Sweden's waters. Hundreds of protestors converged on the Soviet emhassy in Stoc-

In Madrid, Max Kampelman, U.S. chief delegate to the European Security Conference, called it a "hlatant disregard for the territorial integrity" that was committed" by a dangerous, probably nuclear-armed submarine engaged in hostile espionage."



porters through Red Square in Moscow Saturday

during annual parade marking anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, (A.P. Wirephoto)

Western aides boycott Moscow parade

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (R) — Tanks and missiles were paraded across Moscow's Red Square today in an annual display boycotted by more than a dozen Western envoys in protest over Afghanistan and the ncident involving a Soviet submarine on Sweden's coast.

President Leonid Brezhnev and other members of the Communist leadership stood on top of Lenin's mausoleum in freezing rain to watch battlefield weapons rumble past in a traditional show of military power marking the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik revolu-

The ambassadors of 13 Western countries stayed away from the event for the second successive year in protest against the Soviet military involvement in Afghanis-

The envoys of Sweden, Denmark and Norway also boycotted the parade. But their absence was ordered by their governments only in the past few days following the submarine incident. In an address at the Red Square

parade today, Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov said

Haig: losing credibility

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (R) - Arguments among President Reagan's top aides flared into the open again this week, distracting him policy from making and raising new questions about his lead-

The latest uproar erupted when Secretary of State Alexander Haig, through a spokesman, made an unprecedented public accusa-lion that high White House aides, whom he did not name, were conducting a campaign against him.

At noe point, the president himself summoned his national security adviser, Richard Allen, and the secretary of state to his oval office and told them to stop public squabbling and sniping. Despite Mr. Reagan's insistence that both men retained his full

confidence and would remain in their jobs, the week's events produced new speculation about a possible shake-up in the White House staff and the cabinet. Officials cautioned reporters against expecting changes so soon

after the latest flap and Mr. Reagan's expressions of support for both But it was clear Mr. Haig and Mr. Allen had become sources of embarrassment hy permitting their differences -- or differences

among their aides -- to boil over again after simmering for the last several months. At the same time, there were signs that more power was going to Mr. Weinberger, who already wielded great influence with the president, and to White House Chief of Staff James Baker, who was

emerging from the shadow of policy chief Edwin Meese. Mr. Weinherger, a longtime friend and adviser to Mr. Reagan, henefited from the AWACS victory, as he had argued in the administration for the package deal including the radar planes and extra equipment for 15 jets previously sold to the Saudis.

Mr. Haig had said that putting the two controversial plans together could drag them both down to defeat, a warning not borne out by the 52-48 senate vote.

For Mr. Haig, a former army general who was president Richard Nixon's White House chief of staff during the final stages of the Watergate scandal, the wrong prediction on AWACS was a relatively minor worry compared to his other recent troubles. Mr. Haig retired as commander of NATO forces in 1979 and was

expected to he an authoritative voice in an administration short on experienced professionals. But he has been in trouble since his first day in office last Jan. 20.

On that day, Mr. Haig recommended to Mr. Reagan that the secretary of state be given sweeping authority in the national security field. On the advice of Mr. Baker and others, Mr. Reagan rejected the Haig proposal.

Two months later, Mr. Haig was engulfed in controversy again first for publicly criticising the president's delegation of crisis management authority to Vice-President George Bush, then for declaring that he was in control of the government shortly after the president was wounded by a would-be assassin on March 30.

Moscow did not threaten any country nor seek military

superiority over other powers. But, in a clear reference to the U.S., he said the Soviet Union would never allow another country to establish its own superiority and thus talk to Moscow from a position of strength.

Although Marshal Ustinov avoided any direct attacks on the U.S. leadership, a workers' demonstration which followed the military parade had an unusually strong anti-American flavour.

When marchers carried huge portraits of Soviet bloc and allied leaders past Mr. Brezhnev, there was no picture of Poland's Communist leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

All the other placards showed party chiefs pictured with Mr. Brezhnev. As Gen. Jaruzelski became Polisb leader only last month he had not been photographed with the Kremlin chief and this could have been the reason for his omission, Western diplomats said.

The military parade offered no surprises. It included mostly outdated missiles, modern mobile howitzers, armoured personnel. carriers and T-72 tanks.

Indian death sentences held up temporarily

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7 (A.P.) -India's supreme court today blocked temporarily the execution of all death sentences.

A three-judge panel of the court issued the order at a special sitting on a petition filed on hehalf of one of two men convicted of murder and scheduled to be hanged tomorrow morning.

Chief Justice, Y.V. Chandrachud and Justice A.P. Sen and Baharul Islam also ordered authorities at New Delhi's Tihar jail to allow five reporters who have petitioned the case to mterview the two convicts, Ranga and Billa (no first names), if the inmates agreed.

The court said it will hear final arguments on the petition during the second week of January. The blanket stay of execution, which the justices said they issued because they felt they were "likely to be flooded" with similar petitions if they held up only the two executions, will remain in force until the issue is decided.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

IRA bomb hurts 3 British troops

BELFAST, Nov. 7 (A.P.) - A bomb planted on a tractor exploded near a British army patrol today in a village near the horder with the Irish Republic, slightly wounding three soldiers police reported. A firebomb also was hurled into a house in Belfast, but caused little damage and no injuries. The Irish Repub. lican Army claimed responsibility for the tractor-bomb. No group immediately claimed responsibility for the firebomb. Both IRAguerrillas and militant protestants, combatants in a dozen years of bloody sectarian violence in Northern Ireland, have each condemned an agreement to set up an Anglo-Irish council to see and end to the strife.

Imprisoned U.N. aide starts fast

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 7 (R) - A Polish employee of the United Nations, jailed in Poland more than two years ago on the espionage charges, has resumed a hunger strike to protest against her imprisonment, U.N. staff unions have said. Alicia Wesolowska, 37, an employee of the U.N. Development Prog. ramme (UNDP), was arrested in Aug. 1979, while on home leaves She was sentenced last year to seven years in prison on charges of spying for an unspecified foreign power. A statement from the UNDP staff council said her family had reported that she had resumed her hunger strike on Sept. 21. She staged a similar protest last January. The statement was also signed by the U.N. staff union, representing some 15,000 employees, and the federation of International Civil Servants' Associations.

UNHCR fact finders in Iran

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 7 (R) - The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has said he had sent a fact-finding mission to Iran in response to a government request to look at the problem of refugees from Afghanistan. Poul Hartling, whose office was awarded this year's Nobel Peace Prize, told a press conference he did not know how many Afghans had crossed the? border since the Soviet intervention in 1979. "There are no doubt." quite big numbers of Afghans in Iran," be said, but noted that in addition to the refugees there had been a large Afghan population: of "alien workers" there for a number of years. Mr. Hartling said be had recently visited Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan, which hold about 1.7 million people, the largest concentration of refugees in any single country.

Zambia to get one-party army --

LUSAKA, Nov. 7 (R) - Zambian armed forces will recruit only. members of the government party from now on, army commander. Lt. Gen. Malimba Masheke was quoted as saying. The official :: " Zamhia News Agency reported him to have said that future :: recruits would come solely from the United National Inde-... pendence Party (UNIP), Zambia's only legal political organ-... isation. A soldier could not defend policies to which he did not . . subscribe, Gen. Masheke was quoted as saying at a passing out. parade in the central Zambian garrison town of Kabwe. He also dissociated the military from a foiled coup plot 13 months ago and an alleged conspiracy to free some of the alleged plotters out of. jail last June, the agency said.

Chinese university taboo in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Nov. 7 (A.P.) - The high court here today upbeld a government decision to reject the establishment of "Merdeka University" which would have taught in Chinese. The Merdeka University was set up over the last few ; years by the members of the Malaysian Chinese Association, and other Chinese groups with the aim of establishing a university here which will teach in Chinese. The government rejected the application and the organisers of the university appealed to the high court claiming that the rejection was unconstitutional.

Blood test to detect cot death

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7 (R) - An American medical team bas said a simple blood test may be enough to detect the danger of cot death, which kills 7,000 to 10,000 habies a year in the United it States. The University of Maryland's sudden infant death syndrome institute said it found high levels of a thyroid hormone known as t-3 in 44 out of 50 cot death victims. A blood test would identify those babies with t-3, doctors said. Much of the credit for the discovery was given to graduate student Marco Chacon, who got his first clue when he noticed the ovaries of female cot deathvictims were three times larger than those of baby girls who died ! from other causes. Until now doctors have identified no common ? cause for cot death which strikes at apparently healthy children." between the ages of two and six months, usually during sleep.

Venus compared to Earth's Hell

man Peter Tanous.

(A.P.) — Clouds covering Venus Centre. and unhospitable that one NASA scientist says the planet fits "the classical view of Hell."

"It's 850 degrees Fahrenheit at the surface," researcher Brian Toon said yesterday". "You can't escape from it. It decesu't do you any good to go from day to night, it doesn't do any good to go from the Pole to the Equator. It doesn't do you any good to wait for winter. It's just always hot."

Dr. Toon's comments cume at the end of a week-long review of data from the Pioneer space prog-

Earlier this week, researchers revealed there were earthquakes, volcanoes and lightning on the planet's arid surface. Yesterday's hriefing included startling descriptions of what a visitor might encounter while descending to the planet.

"The first thing you would see, is sort of a featureless, creamcolour ball," Dr. Toon, a researcher for the National

bri

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PALO ALTO, California, Nov. 7 Administration-Ames Research level on earth-The air would be 50

Then the visitor encounter a mist filled with acid and sulphur. "If you stuck your hand out in this thing, it would completely burn your hand," he said. "It's very concerntrated sulphuric acid. 85 per cent sulphuric due to the greenhouse effect, a

The clouds grow denser, but

then, 30 miles above the planet the atmosphere becomes completely clear and remains clear on the planet's dimly lit surface. On the ground, an earthling might be disappointed with the

view, Dr. Toon said. "The sky is not blue. It's sort of a peach colour," he said. "You don't see little clouds drifting by. You just sort of see a suspended,

are no stars. Nor could anyone on Venus see the sun, and there could be no science of astronomy on a planet that has faseinated earthbound astronomers through the ages.

diffuse, pink glow. At night, there

Beside the heat, a visitor to Venus would feel pressure about Aeronautics and Space equal to that 914 metres below sea

There is som

whether you would boil first or he crushed by the pressure," said Dr. Data from the Pioneer orbiter

has shown the heat on Venus is phenomenon in which tempcrature increases with the level of carbon dioxide. Venus bas 300,000 times the level of carbon dioxide found on earth.

Dr. Toon said the earth's carbon dioxide level could double within the next century if society continues to rely on fossil fuels. Adding that the Venus model should serve as a warning. A doubling in the earth's carbon

dioxide level could increase earth's temperature enough to melt part of the polar ice cap. That could raise the level of the ocean by 4.6 to 6 metres, turn the American plains into a desert and give the Soviet Union ice-free ports, said Dr. Toon.

Tibetan marriage law allows existing polygamy to continue

PEKING, Nov. 7 (R) - Tibetans already married to more than one wife or husband may keep them provided none wants a divorce, according to a new law detailed in today's People's Daily. Sexual relations in Tibet have traditionally been freer than in the Chinese interior. Travellers to Tibet earlier this century reported they were often offered the favours of the wives of their

hosts as a form of hospitality. The Chinese have been trying to stamp out such customs since the People's Liberation Army crushed a rebellion in 1959 and the Dalai Lama fled to India.

The new marriage law also allows Tibetan women to marry at 18 and men at 20 compared to 20 and 22 in the rest of China. This and several other new laws passed recently in Tibet are part of a systematic attempt by Peking to improve shaky relations

between the 900 million ethnic Chinese and the 56 million people of minority nationalities under their rule. These were severely damaged during more than a decade of extreme Communism under Mao Tsetung, who annoyed many

minorities by hrutally suppressing religion. The right to continue existing polygamous relationships gives the Tibetans a privilege long abolished for the Chinese themselves, who were also accustomed to having extra wives or con-

cubines if they could afford them. Jail sentences are often the pentalty for bigamy in the Chinese

The People's Daily also said the Communist Party had recently called for an improvement in race relations in Inner Mongolia, which like Tihet is also referred to as an "autonomous region" rather than a province.

The two million Mongols there are vastly outnumbered by the 16 million Chinese and the paper said relations between them were the key factor for the region's development.

By Jeremy Toye

DAVAO, Philippines — A bitter struggle for control of largely Christian areas of the troubled southern Philippines is being waged by an array of forces whose complexity makes the long-standing Muslim conflict there look simple.

Caught in the middle is a cross-section of the population, ranging from affluent local businessmen to remote hill tribes, dotted across the huge main island of Mindanao. They express frustration against what they see as an alliance bet-

ween the central government, Filipino magnates and multinational companies. For many years, the efforts of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) to win greater autonomy for the south have attracted atten-

tion to Mindanao and its outlying islands. The struggle is watched closely by the Islamic states which provide much of the Philippines' oil imports. Yet the Muslims of Mindanao, through a decades-long process of

encroachment by Christians from other parts of the archipelago, are

now a minority of some three million in a population of more than 10 miliion. "President (Ferdmand) Marcos placates the Muslims because he's afraid of the Islamic states" observes Samuel Occena, a Davao member of the opposition Mindanao alliance. "He can take the

Yet over the past year or so, the large proportion of the Philippine armed forces based in Mindanao has had to contend with not only the Muslims but members of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) and associated groups.

Born out of old Communist and nationalist forces based in the central Luzon plains around Manila, the Maoist NPA has spread across much of the Philippines over the past few years. ' lts bands of young people have found fertile ground among many

of the small Christian communities of Mindanao.

"The NPA has been running the show in some areas around Davao for years," says one administration official in Davao, a huge city which encompasses many villages. "They even have their own medical units."

The NPA warns corrupt local officials three or four times, then doles out instant justice: "there is only one sentence," says a sym-Some praise for the activities of the NPA can be heard from broad

range of individuals, many of whom would appear to have nothing to gain from the long-term Maoist aims of the NPA.

"The NPA has been able to do something about such things as cattle rustling -- and fast," says a middle-class social worker in

Lt. Col. Wilfredo Cruz, chief of the security forces in Davao municipal area, says: "security has been increased for the entire region, besides two battalions of paramilitary constabulary, we have been given a hattalion of marines... and we have two helicopters."

Col. Cruz says operations bave been" very, very, successful," including the capture recently of the regional chief of the Communist Party of the Philippines, Benjamin de Vera, and the killing of his Davao subordinate.

But the NPA has scored some successes, he says, including the recent killing of a constabulary captain and nine others. He says the military has documentary evidence that the NPA and the MNLF cooperate with each other but adds that "there has been

no encounter where there has been a combined force." He attributes the increased NPA activity to the transfer of its Mindanao headquarters from Cagayan de Oro in northern Mindanao

to davao in the southeast, and to increasing pressure on NPA forces in the central Philippines. Others, including some Catholic Church groups, attribute the increased activity to the more favourable climate for revolutionary movements made by the government economic policies.

In particular, they cite the trend towards the creation of plantations in Mindanao to produce export crops such as Bananas, pineapples and palm oil. Traditional landholders are often displaced or turned into labourers on low pay.

The Philippines: a choice of good guys and the bad The present economic structures of Mindanao reveal elements that have frequently been identified as major sources of unrest and mass movements," says the "Mindanao Report" produced by the church-backed Afrim Resource Centre.

But the NPA moves swiftly into an area when a plantation scheme is announced, and, in the view of one young sympathiser," they organise people for their own good." The NPA has also been joined by small groups of guerrillas dec-

laring allegiance to the social democrats and calling themselves the The security forces themselves operate on many levels, from the

disciplined marines through regular army units to paramilitary constabulary groups, police, civilian home defence volunteers and the; sinister "Lost Command." The Lost Command, led by a Col. Lademora, is blamed for many

of the alleged abuses committed against local people. The command, created by the colonel during a siege in central Mindanao in the mid-seventies when most of his regular men was

wiped out, appears to operate independently as a counter-guerrille Priests who operate in the rural areas are constantly told by their parisioners of military abuses ranging from schoolboy-style pranks to

"There are many NPA's" says a church worker in the northeastern town of Butuan, "but the way the army reacts is unacceptable." Col. Cruz says he and his military colleagues are determined to prevent military abuses and to conduct civic programmes to improve

relations with the local communities. But stories are rife about the men on the frequent checkpoints on the roads demanding money: "the NPA often ask for less," said 00%

On one claims the guerrillas are in a position to implement their Maoist revolution but there is little doubt that they express vances held by much of the community, including affluent businessmen who resent Manila's reluctance to listen to their contained

